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LIFE IN BOHEMIA.

SCENES AMONG THE SLAVES.

A RUSSIAN FUNERAL SERVICE—THE EASTERN CHURCH—A LOCAL FESTIVAL—WHAT THE BOHEMIANS CLAIM—RIEGER'S ORATORY.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHLOSS HRADEK, RECHANITZ.

Seven years ago I caught my first glimpse of the towers and gables of the castle from which I now write, rising above the tree tops of a fair park, by the help of which, in wild confusion, the broken battalions of the Saxon King and of Clam Gallas were flying from Gitschin, to take refuge under the guns of Koniggratz. A few days later all this charm was changed. Instead of them and more towering above the smoke wreaths of the fatal field, where the sword of Austria was broken forever, with villages blazing all around, and nearly half a million of men engaged in the work which has given Sadowa a name forever. It is the family seat of the Gratlich family of Harrach, whose noble mansion and picture galleries in the Freyung are known to most visitors to Vienna. Little did I think when I saw the place for the last time on July 3, 1866, that I should ever be inside its walls and under its hospitable roof. It happened in this wise:

THE RUSSIAN FUNERAL SERVICE.

The venerable Count Schouvaloff, Grand Master of the Court of the Czar, died in Carlsbad while I was there, and his son, whose name was so much before the world in connection with the expedition to Khiva, respecting which he visited England—although the secret purpose of his visit has only just transpired—came in all haste to pay the last rites to the departed. I attended the service at the little Russian chapel, which was crowded by all the great people subjects of the Czar in Carlsbad, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Princess Bariatinsky, Prince Ketchabey, Baron St. Genivall Walleen, and many others, among whom was a young diplomatist to whom I was introduced by a friend subsequently. Let me say, by way of parenthesis, that the service, though long, was most solemn and affecting. The body lay in an open coffin in the midst of the chapel, with a thin veil over the face and hands, which were crossed on the breast. Face and hands were visible; a blue satin coverlet concealed the rest of the corpse. At the head of the coffin was a cross, which was decorated with wreaths of fresh roses, and a chaplet of roses, white and red, was placed at the feet. The coffin was garlanded with flowers. Then by the side of the velvet-covered trestle, on which the coffin rested, were placed cushions, on which lay the ribands, crosses, stars, and badges of the many orders of the deceased. Three huge candelabras were placed before the screen which separates the adytum of the Greek Church from the body of the building, and this window-screen, ornamented like the panelled walls of the sacred edifice with the florid paintings on the Byzantine model, which may be seen in all Russian churches, is also provided with a curtain which is drawn at intervals by the officiating priests within. By the side of the screen were more candelabra, and the gigantic tapers, seven or eight feet long, and as thick as one's wrist, were all alight. The Count stood inside by the side of the reading desk. The rest of the attendants stood on the floor behind the coffin, or under the little gallery of the chapel, which is some thirty feet square. The service lasted for full an hour and a half, and was chanted throughout by the priests, except when the strains of the ever-recurring "Kyrie Eleison" were hushed, and one of the ecclesiastics, clothed in robes of cloth of gold, read the lessons, and afterward delivered a short discourse or sermon. And what voices they had! At times, when the curtain was closed, and those rich basses swelled through the room, and the plaintive minors melted away in silence, the odors of the incense, the flaming tapers, the paintings on the walls, the garlands, combined in producing a weird effect as if one was living in dreamland. There were passages of great solemnity. Once, as the Count stooped and on bended knees touched the floor with his lips, an action which one or more of the congregation repeatedly and constantly performed in rigid obedience to the rubric, his emotions could not be restrained. It was the prayer for the deceased. Again, there was a striking incident when all the congregation, who had been holding lighted tapers in their hands, inverted or blew them out at the close of the mass for the repose of the soul of the departed. And when all was ended the son, the old friends, and the grandchildren of the deceased came, one by one, and kissed the hands of the dead, over which their tears flowed fast, each took away a leaf or a petal of the flowers around the coffin.

What was to the stranger trying, trivial, and oppressive, must have been grateful, important, and gratifying, particularly to the more devout, who kissed the floor and prostrated themselves innumerable times during the service. The Metropolitan of Servia, who was the chief of the clergy, of whom there were four, was dressed in black and purple, with a curious stew-pan-shaped head-dress, from which depended a black veil, but the assistant clergy were in cloth of gold, or velvet and silver canonicals, and all wore the beards and flowing hair divided in the middle, which the Greek Church inculcates as the orthodox style in that fashion, having in that precept the object of establishing in the minds of the vulgar an idea of sanctity in the person of the priest, from the resemblance to the usual traditional likeness of the founder of our faith. There was much genuflection; many small processions from behind the screen into the body of the chapel and back again; much swinging of the censers, great burning of incense, and drawing and redrawing of curtains; but, on the whole, it was a decent, becoming, and impressive ceremonial.

THE EASTERN CHURCH.

"Yes," said my new acquaintance, "depend upon it, Sir, our Church is destined to spread all over Eastern Europe, and to become the great Church of the East, the first and last depository of the truth. The pretensions of Rome have strained the bounds of credulity to the utmost. The nations fall away from her. Spain is the hot-bed of infidelity. With France, attachment to Rome has long ceased to be more than a political sentiment. In Germany the separation between Church and State, which is fatal to the Romish Church when, having long existed, it is once broken, is being surely, if slowly, effected, and in Austria and Bavaria the wedge has already been driven deeply into the root of the tree. As to the cold Protestantism, which is repellant as Lutheranism and illogical as Episcopal Church of Englandism, and utterly powerless to gain converts as in its Scotch form, repulsive to the educated as Methodism, how can it prevail among the Latin races, who need sentiment and passion, or be acceptable to the Germans, who are called on to accept nearly all the Church of Rome demands of their faith! We, on the contrary, have tradition and authority on our side. We can satisfy the inquirer that we represent the Church of Christ, and we preserved the rites and ceremonies of the early Christian Churches, which Protestantism is now trying to adapt to its uses, while we have here restored the priest to family and country. Where else do people believe? Why, I tell you that 150,000 Catholics are going over en masse to the Eastern Church on next Sunday at Prague!" The statement took my breath away. Never since the heathens—to whom it was a duty to follow the faith of the sovereign, and who were baptised en bloc when he was converted—became Christians, had I ever heard of such conversions as that of 150,000 persons at once. I asked whether he was sure. There was no doubt of it. My friend was ardent, enthusiastic, and, as it turned out, imaginative.

A SLAVE FESTIVAL.

And thus it turned out that last Sunday morning I found myself at 6 o'clock at the Prague terminus, anxious to witness the remarkable migration. I had telegraphed to the Schwarten Rose for rooms, but at the station my young Russian friend was waiting for me with an invitation, which admitted of no refusal, to put up at the Harroch Hotel, in Heinrich-strasse, where the Count was awaiting me. Hospitality is of no country, but it often rests a long time in Bohemia. As we drove to our quarters my Russian friend O—ff, somewhat subdued, told me he had made a mistake. The ceremony I was about to see was not religious at all. There were no converts. But it was political. It was a demonstration of the slaves or slovaks against the Germans. The occasion was the erection of a statue as yet in plaster of "Jungmann." I ought to have been in Prague last night. There was a torch-light procession in which at least 30,000 people took part, with lanterns and flambeaus and music, singing national songs, and all of them Czechs resolved on their freedom. It was rather distressing to find that I had come so far afield on false pretenses, but my young Russian was so kind and amiable that I could not permit myself any show of temper. I had come to assist at the erection of a statue to "Jungmann." Why or wherefore? I asked myself the question, and I received no reply. So profound is the ignorance of Western Europeans of all that concerns very many millions of the dwellers in Eastern Christendom, that I should not be surprised to learn many graduates even would be very much puzzled if they were asked to give an account of "Jungmann." Who was or who is Jungmann, and what does or did he do? I learned, and communicate the intelligence to others, that he was the resuscitator of the Bohemian language, the regenerator of the literature in which 7,000,000 Czechs all over the world delight; that toward the end of the last century the tongue had become barbarized, and was fast disappearing before the German, which was forced down the people's throats—hard work to digest—when Jungmann, no doubt of German origin, set to the task, and, with enormous industry, built up a grand dictionary, the rival of the labors of the French Academy, or of Samuel Johnson, and collected the fragments of the national literature. From that moment almost the character of the Bohemians underwent a change. The people read their ancient history. They were always proud of their ancient glories, their Wenzel-Krone, their separate existence as an independent and conquering people, and the animosities of race were sharpened by the discovery that they were much oppressed and wronged, heavily taxed, and denied their share of the emoluments and profits of place. In fact, just as philanthropists are working for the amalgamation of races into one great family—as theorizers are dreaming of a universal language—others are at work reconstructing and revivifying ancient nationalities and developing the distinctions of races, which are the most powerful and constant agents in the process which moves backward and upward, but is never at rest, of making or destroying kingdoms, empires, and republics.

THE BOHEMIANS' CLAIMS.

The Bohemians demand that they shall have the same rights accorded to them, and the same respect evinced for their nation, as have been shown to the "rebellious Hungarians." They demand that the Emperor Francis Joseph shall come to Prague and be crowned King of Bohemia, and take the oaths to observe the Constitution of the Kingdom; that they shall have a university, in which their language shall be used, and that their taxation shall be regulated internally and adjusted to their fair share of imperial burdens. "As long as the Empire lasted we were content to submit to these injustices. But now the Empire is gone. There is an Emperor of Austria; there is a King of Hungary. We are not duchies; and we know nothing of any King of Hungary." There are many matters, too long to dwell on here, which render this question one of vital importance for Austria. She is now obliged to hold Bohemia almost by force, to *ménager* the elections, and to play off German against Czech. Part of the nobility are on the popular side—such as the Thuns, Haarachs, &c. Others, like the Clam Gallas, side with the Court of Vienna, or oppose the popular tendency, but it is said the leaven is working in the younger generation, and that in time the nobility, immensely powerful as they are, will be ranged with the Czechs. The danger is that the influence of Russia, already great, may be much more increased, and that the eyes of all Slaves may be turned to her as their sole hope and protectress. "We are seven millions" so used O'Connell to say long ago.

THE PROCESSION.

After breakfast we set out to the house where places were taken for the view of the ceremony. It was not yet 8:30. All the shops were closed. Flags of red and white, or of blue, white, and red, floated from windows and housetops. The streets were crowded with people in holiday attire. A stranger would have supposed it was a Goverament ceremony, for the police kept order and horse and foot kept the ways clear. The window we occupied looked out on the Marid-Schnell-platz, in the midst of which—a square of about fifty yards, with three sides closed by houses, and the fourth formed by one of the main stores of the town—was a bronzed plaster cast representing an old man wrapped in blankets on a pedestal. Beside it was a small tribune decorated with wreaths and flowers. Below were two tribunes capable of holding 500 or 600 ladies, each already well filled, and all the windows were crowded, and even the house-tops; and what with the fluttering flags, the brilliant dresses, and the bright sun, the scene was gay and lightsome. At 9 o'clock a line of young ladies, dressed in the national colors, advanced two and two and deposited bouquets at the base of the pedestal. Then there was a good deal of trouble with the arrangement of the Municipal Guard, who were dressed in gigantic bear-skins, gold-laced tunics, and much aiguilettes and lace. There were also mediæval heralds to be got into order to line the approach to the statue, and I observed a tendency on the part of all the assistants to ape ancient costumes as much as possible—Robin Hood hats and feathers, slashed doublets, trunk hose and buskins, baldricks, ruffles, and Spanish rapiers being in much favor. It was near 10 o'clock before the clang of music announced the head of the column of the procession, which was one of the most interesting I ever beheld. Impossible to describe it. The mounted bands from the country, with plumed hats and broad silk sashes, on capital horses, the city volunteers, the sharp-shooters, the gymnasts—some 3,000 strong, fine fellows, in the pride of strength and manhood, all dressed alike—the various trades, each preceded by mounted men, heralds with their turbans, and each with its own band at its head, the men all in uniform carrying bread rolls over their shoulders, marching with perfect regularity, defiled before the statue, and as the head of each separate municipal or county organization emerged from the street at the end of the square, to the music of their band, the horsemen doffed their hats and bowed to the effigy, and they and their followers burst out into a wild "slava!" (or "glorie,") which was taken up by the great crowd and repeated by the tribunes. It seemed as if the stream of banners, flags, symbols, and feathers, would flow on forever. They did, in effect, pass for more than one hour and twenty minutes, and I calculate that there were 55,000 or 60,000 persons in the stream, and that there were not less than 150,000 present in the streets on the occasion. All was most orderly and well done. At the close of the trades and gymnasts came, on foot, the nobles, the professors, the learned persons, and the city magnates, and when they had closed up to the pedestal, some 400 members of the musical associations sang a very fine but rather protracted chorale. Then came the speech.

RIEGER'S ORATORY.

When Rieger ascended the tribune there was a profound silence. All faces were turned toward the orator. He is a man of fifty or so, over the middle height, broad shouldered and powerfully built, with a bull-neck, on which rests a massive square head of the Bismarck mold, round and well developed front and rear. His eyes, of a bright, sparkling dark brown, are set beneath thick, sagacious eyebrows, and his mouth and chin are full of decision and determination. His swarthy complexion speaks of an Oriental origin, but his name is German. With a voice of singular power and distinctness, he began an address which warmed up his audience as he proceeded, and kept them in ecstatic attention for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and in which Jungmann's labors and works were but the secondary subject, for it was of the Slavonic future and of Bohemia's rights and wrongs he and his auditors were chiefly thinking as he spoke. Not now or here can I give you any idea of his discourse, but the text on which he preached was, "Work! learn! and wait!" When he descended, amidst tremendous "slavas" and was overwhelmed with congratulations, the singers broke out into a chorale which was not much attended to, and the vast meeting began to melt away into the streets; but at 3 o'clock there was "Od Komitétu Slavnostního ustanoven jediny toliko přípitek, jejs Památce Jongmannove pronese p dr Fant Palacky," (a dinner,) at which I assisted, in common with some 300 or 350 Czech-speaking people. Impossible to describe the joys of that feast. There was a band in the gallery which played the national airs, for even these seemed more than speeches or wine to inflame and delight the people. There were speeches from all parts of Czechdom in honor of the Slavonic races.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

The United States were not left unrepresented, for among the guests were two gentlemen from Cleveland, Ohio, with shields bearing the Stars and Stripes on their coats, both Bohemians born, and yet not quite unhappy at the transfer of allegiance to Uncle Sam from Francis Joseph. One of these wanderers gave me his name as Francis Kanda, of Superior-street, Cleveland, and he had just been over the home of his fathers, and had not apparently found it as well as could be expected. Then there were Czechs from Carniola and Illyria who denounced both Germans and Italians, and Czechs from Hungary who denounced Magyars, and Czechs from Roumania, who were sure there was a good time coming, and, between the band and its national airs and the "slavas" and speeches in strange dialects, the cheers and hobnobbing and the general exultation, the banquet was much to be noted as a political fact. I am sorry that I shall incur the opprobrium of 7,000,000 of Czechs by saying I cannot tell you anything about President Doctor F. Palacky, who wore an enormous cream-colored satin stock, and made an effective speech, nor of my neighbor at dinner, a dear old professor, contemporary of Jungmann, who also made a speech, which could only be heard by his neighbors, but Rieger warmed up his audience once more, and produced a prodigious heap of telegrams of congratulation from Slaves and servs in all parts of Eastern Europe and the excitement reached its height when the band played "Kele Domow Maj," or "Where is my home," the hymn, as it were, of the suffering nationless Slovak races. The Redovak "Hrasak, Sndulka," "Hy Slované," &c., were also loudly applauded, and, on the whole, the musicians carried off the honors from Palacky and others. Now, the Vienna papers all say this was a mere factious demonstration. So it may be, but it is one of that kind which makes statesmen thoughtful.

THE JEWS.

Knowing that there are thousands of Jews in Prague, I was struck by the fact that there was not one of the race to be seen in the crowd or in the streets. I asked the reason why, and heard a very strong opinion expressed against the patriotism of Jews in general, and of those of Bohemia in particular. In fact, they are anti-nationalists, as well they may be, for the Government has had to put down with a strong hand a popular pastime which had for its object the hunting of Israelites through the streets and the sacking of their miserable dwellings. It is but natural the Jews should support the authorities who oppose this sport, and it is remarkable that all the Slave races, perhaps from an excessive development of the organ of veneration, bear an intense hate to the Israelites, and in the nineteenth century feel for them very much the same sentiments as Brian de Bois Guilbert entertained for Isaac of York and his fellows. While a certain set of political reasoners are working for the severance of the Church and State in Eastern Europe, it must be confessed that a state of things exists which would surely not be tolerated in any country wherein the followers of all religions were entitled to equal protection from the State. The mongrel races which declare they can say "Civis Romanus sum" without fear of contradiction inherit the persecuting tastes of their ancestors, and indulge them to the full in the case of the poor Jews. "Poor Jews?" Well, there are rich Jews, to be sure, but the general condition of the chosen people in Roumania is miserable. They are there the poorest of the poor. What the causes are for the unchristian and almost fiendish animosity which possesses these blessed Slaves, Roumanians, and serfs against the children of Israel I am not able to say, but there must be some more solid base for it than can be found in the hypothesis that the borderers by the Danube are remarkable for the piety of their lives or the purity of their morals. Just now when it is proposed in one of these States to build a port on the river and a new city connected therewith, the statutes were so framed as to exclude Jews from any settlement on the place and to prohibit them from acquiring any property. There is an association of the Israelites which has branches all over Europe and the East—and for all I know, in America—for the protection of the race against oppression, and deputations of members of the association waited on the Shah when he was in Berlin to solicit his protection for their people in Persia. They were received by several of his officers and he who interpreted for his fellows evinced great tact, and showed as much knowledge of court usage as if he had been familiar with European observances in regard to the presentation of memorials to sovereigns, asking questions as to the nature of the body represented, their objects, and the special requests in the petition. As he was noting their answers the Persians left, when the stern inquisitor relaxed his brow and exclaimed, "I am a Jew, and you may be sure that your memorial will be presented, but alas! I am obliged to deny my faith, and all I have to comfort me is that I can sometimes be of use to the people." They also waited on Prince Charles of Roumania the other day, and had a long conversation with him, in which he made promises to do what he could, but the prejudices and brutality of his quasi subjects are too strong for any councils of moderation to prevail. The Jews have led me so far from Bohemia and my chateau that I must defer what I have to say until another letter. W. H. R.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Allan steamer Tyne Queen, from Picton, has arrived at Halifax.

Postmaster General Creswell and family left Long Branch for Washington yesterday.

The Masonic social reunion at Wild Cat, Penn., was formally opened yesterday.

The steam-ship Great Eastern left Heart's Content last evening at 7 o'clock to repair the cable of 1865.

Herman L. Hoppe was drowned at Newport beach yesterday morning. He was a student at Boston, but belonged in the West.

The steamer Alpha, from Bermuda and St. Thomas, has arrived at Halifax, N. S. She brings no news of importance.

The annual yacht race for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup, which took place yesterday at Halifax, was won by Whisper.

Mme. Nilsson has been invited and will probably spend a few days at Lake Mahopac, before the Strakosch opera season begins in New-York.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of information that valuable deposits of gold had been discovered by army officers stationed in Alaska.

Commodore Rodgers, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Commodore Ammen, Chief of Navigation, are visiting at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention yesterday, by a vote of 41 to 40, adopted a resolution for an adjournment of the convention from Aug. 8 to Dec. 2, to meet in Cincinnati.

Deane & Martin's lumber-mill, at Cheshire, Mass., was burned early yesterday morning, with a large stock of manufacturing material. The loss is $15,000; insurance $3,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Some time ago Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston, offered to give $100,000 to Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., providing an equal amount could be raised. That amount has been secured and Mr. Bates' offer will be made available.

The anniversary of the West Indian emancipation was commemorated by the colored population of Providence, R. I., yesterday. Two companies of colored soldiers from Hartford were guests of the Burnside National Guard.

Tom Allen, the pugilist, publishes a card saying that if Charley Gallagher desires to fight him, as has been stated, he will give him a chance in two weeks from his meeting with McCoole, for any amount he chooses, from $500 upward.

The old Gas-light Company and the new one, at Albany, whose works were recently put in operation, have agreed on a scale of prices and divided the city into two equal districts, each taking one district. Higher prices for gas are looked for.

About 100 members of the old Eighth Massachusetts Regiment had their annual reunion at Gloucester yesterday, and, by invitation of Gen. Butler, partook of a collation at his Summer residence. The General made a brief address, but refrained from political talk.

Capt. L. R. Brown, a conductor on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, was arrested at Little Rock, Ark., last night, charged with violating the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to admit some colored people to a certain car on his train. He will be tried to-day before a magistrate.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fireman at the Norwich Bleaching and Calendering Works, Norwich, Conn., discovered smoke issuing from the stair tower, in the rear of the south building of their extensive works. An alarm was raised at once, and the fire was under control by 8 o'clock. It was confined to this part of the works. The rear walls are so badly cracked that they will have to be taken down and rebuilt. The building contained much valuable machinery. The goods in the burned rooms belonged to manufacturers in different parts of the country. The loss cannot be exactly estimated, as some goods were saved. It is, however, thought by good judges that it will exceed $75,000. Some think the loss on the machinery and goods will reach $125,000. The property is insured in the Manufacturers' Mutual Company of Boston and other mill mutuals. The work of rebuilding will be commenced at once.

A building belonging to the Norwich, Conn., Bleaching and Calendering Company, containing the calendering and finishing rooms, was destroyed by fire, yesterday morning, in that city, with most of the contents. The engine and the more valuable machinery were saved. The total loss is about $75,000; the insurance is unknown. The other buildings of the company were saved.

The planing-mill of Mr. D. C. Smink, at Shamokin, Penn., with all the contents, including machinery, was totally destroyed by fire, yesterday, at 1 o'clock. The loss is unknown.

THE CHOLERA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 1.—The latest private advices from Murfreesboro, Tenn., state that there have been fourteen deaths from cholera during the preceding twenty-four hours—a very large mortality for the size of the town. The citizens were panic stricken, and all who could were fleeing to the mountains.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—The *Journal's* advices from Carmi, Ill., say that cholera has broken out there with fearful force, and that eight deaths had occurred in twenty-four hours, up to 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, making fourteen deaths since cholera made its appearance there, about a week ago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—The *Evening Dispatch* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Poplar Bluff, Butler County, Mo., that cholera has raged there violently. Thirty deaths had occurred out of a total population of less than 800. The mortality was largely confined to railroad hands, but several others had died. The disease has now nearly abated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—There has been no cholera in this city for nearly a week, until this morning, when a convict died at the Penitentiary of it.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—Two deaths from cholera are reported among the rolling-mill hands, with two cases that will probably terminate fatally.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

A SHARP SKIRMISH NEAR MALAGA—THE INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—A dispatch has been received at the Ministry of War announcing that a sharp fight has taken place near Malaga, between the Republicans and insurgents, in which the latter were defeated and driven from the field. Eighty-seven insurrectionists were killed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENT FLEET—CANNON CAPTURED—REVENUE SHIPS SEIZED.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The insurgent fleet has sailed from Almeria. There is great rejoicing over its departure. It is believed that the fleet will next visit Alicante, and the garrison and citizens are preparing for defense.

The arsenal in Cadiz still holds out for the Government.

The Republican fleet has opened a bombardment upon the positions occupied by the insurgents in San Fernando.

The Government troops in Seville have captured twenty cannon.

The Junta at Grao de Valencia has seized three vessels belonging to the revenue service.

THE CORTES—REBELS DRIVEN FROM SEVILLE—DEFEAT OF A CARLIST FORCE—ANOTHER INDEPENDENT CANTON.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—In the Cortes to-day a resolution of censure directed against the insurgent deputies was debated. Señor Castelar made an eloquent and patriotic speech, counseling moderation on the part of the Republicans. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 195 yeas to 15 nays.

The Majarera tobacco factory, the last refuge of the insurgents in Seville, has been captured by the troops. A large number of prisoners were taken, among whom are several foreigners, members of the International Society.

A Carlist force 1,000 strong attacked Portugalite, seven miles from Bilbao, this morning. The garrison made a vigorous and successful defense. The Carlists were defeated with heavy loss, and driven over the Galindo River.

The town of Alhama, thirteen miles from Murcia, has proclaimed its independence. A Junta has been organized, the first act of which was to levy a contribution of $25,000 on the inhabitants.

THE INSURGENT FLEET.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The report that the frigate Villa de Madrid had joined the insurgents is officially contradicted.

The insurrectionary fleet, which left the Harbor of Almeria, was last seen heading for Malaga. Two other frigates in the hands of the rebels are at Malaga, trying to raise contributions from the citizens. Four German men-of-war are in the harbor watching them.

CARLIST VICTORY CLAIMED.

PAU, France, July 31.—The Carlists announce that Don Carlos has captured Estella with the entire garrison, which surrendered as prisoners of war.

ARREST OF A PROMINENT REBEL.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—Parcelles, a prominent instigator of the Cartagena insurrection, has been arrested.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SHARP DEBATE ON THE ANNUITY BILL—THE BILL PASSED—THE GRENNWICH ELECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The bill granting £25,000 per annum to the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his marriage, came up to-day for a third reading.

Sir Chrles Dilke made a long speech against the grant.

Mr. Gladstone replied with bitterness, characterizing the persistent opposition to the bill as indecent.

Mr. Muntz, member for Birmingham, protested against the epithet "indecent," and Mr. Gladstone withdrew the offensive expression.

Mr. Newdegate asked if the marriage would be solemnized according to the forms of the Church of England.

Mr. Gladstone distinctly and absolutely declined to answer the question.

Mr. Anderson, member for Glasgow, moved an amendment, providing that in the event of the Duke of Edinburgh succeeding to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, the annuity cease.

After further debate the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill passed in committee.

The election of a member of Parliament for Greenwich takes place to-morrow. The contest is close and excited, and there has been some rioting.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Goodwood meeting closed to-day. There were seven races, but those which attracted the most attention were the runs for the Chesterfield Cup and the Goodwood Corinthian Plate.

The Chesterfield Cup, (handicap,) value 300 sovereigns, by subscriptions of 15 sovereigns each, for three years old and upward, was won by M. Le Fevre's ch. c. Drummond, 4 years old. Mr. Burton's c. f. Louise, 4 years old, was second, and Baron Rothschild's b. m. Hannah, 5 years old, third. Nineteen ran.

The final betting was even on Drummond, even on Louise, and 5 to 1 against Hannah.

The Goodwood Corinthian Plate (handicap) of 200 sovereigns, one mile, on the Craver Course, was carried off by Mr. T. E. Walker's b. c. Victor, 3 years old. The run for the second place was a dead heat between Walpole and Perth. Eight horses ran. The betting at the start was 8 to 1 against Victor; 5 to 1 against Walpole, and 5 to 1 against Perth.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The trial of Austin Bidwell and his accomplices in the frauds upon the Bank of England will take place on the 18th inst., at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Archibald. Mr. Giffard will conduct the prosecution, and the prisoners will be defended by Mr. Poland.

It is rumored to-day that all the accused will plead guilty.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND—THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, prevails in London and vicinity to-day. Elsewhere throughout England the weather is fine and favorable for the growing crops.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant has been further adjourned until Tuesday next, in consequence of the continued illness of one of the jurors. Mr. Kenealy, the leading counsel for the defense, will commence his address upon the resumption of the trial, and will probably occupy four days, finishing on the 8th inst.

STRIKE OF COAL-MINERS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The miners of the Wigan district, Lancashire, have struck for an advance of wages and reduction of hours. The movement does not have the sanction or sympathy of the trades-unions.

A NEW TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER.

GLASGOW, Aug. 1.—The pioneer steamer Goethe, built by Messrs. Napier for the Eagle line, (Hamburg and New-York,) made her trial trip to-day, averaging fourteen knots. The Goethe will leave Hamburg for New-York about the end of August.

FRANCE.

EVACUATION OF NANCY AND BELFORT BY THE PRUSSIANS.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Nancy and Belfort were evacuated yesterday by the German troops, who burned all their goods which could not be carried off. The inhabitants of both cities remained in their houses while the Germans were leaving.

RESTLESSNESS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS—THE COUNT DE PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Disturbances are reported at Raon l'Etape, in the Department of the Vosges. The Sub-prefect was beaten by the mob, who cried, "Vive Thiers! Vive Gambetta!"

During the evacuation of the Vosges by the Germans there were cries of "Vive la Commune!"

The Prefect of the Department of the Upper Loire has forbidden the sale in the streets of the Radical journal, *Le Peuple Souverain*.

The report that the Count de Paris had gone to visit the Count de Chambord is pronounced false.

GERMANY.

A PROPOSAL FROM PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Germany proposes a congress of the maritime Powers to decide the status and treatment of the insurgent Spanish ships.

ITALY.

NO NEW LOAN TO BE RAISED.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Prime Minister Minghetti has written a letter to his constituents denying that the Italian Government contemplates a new loan.

CUBA.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF A CARLIST PLOT—ARREST OF A PROMINENT LAWYER FOR COMPLICITY—THE INSURGENTS.

KEY WEST, Aug. 1.—Mail advices from Havana of the 29th ult., contain the following intelligence:

The Government has obtained possession of important documents revealing clandestine labors of the Carlists in this province, and criminating Guirjano, counsel for the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, and legal agent for several wealthy merchants of Havana. Other persons are implicated and are under the surveillance of the courts. The arrest of some prominent men is rumored. In searching the house of Guirjano $500,000 in gold was found, which, it is said, was collected here, to be sent to England, to further the cause of the Carlists. The *Tribune* calls upon the Government to embargo the property of the Carlist conspirators in Havana.

The commissioner sent by the Captain General to the insurgents has returned, after an interview with Cespedes, who firmly refused to enter into any negotiations.

Severe engagements have taken place lately near Puerto Principe with the insurgents.

The town of Yaregal was attacked recently by a Cuban force of 300. After a fight of several hours, they were repulsed. They set fire to several houses.

Guzman, a prominent Cuban, who was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Spanish Army for saving Valmaseda from being captured by the insurgents at one time, was lately killed in battle.

The lithographers of this city have struck work. They demand the payment of their wages in gold or its equivalent in currency.

All the railroads from this month forward exact passenger fares and freight tolls in gold or its equivalent.

In view of the many abuses in the matter of Chinese contracts, the Government has ordered the Captain General to strictly enforce the punishment of transgressors.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1.—The matter of the Los Animos Land Patent, mentioned in earlier dispatches, came before the Twelfth District Court to-day. Surveyor General Hardenburg was represented by counsel. The case was postponed till Monday. The Sheriff's seal is still on the safe containing the patent in the Surveyor's office. The court is called on to determine whether the Sheriff can legally break open the safe or not.

Prequiera has been re-elected Governor of Sonora.

The change in the Custom-house at Guaymas makes it difficult to ship goods through for Arizona, and it is doubtful if any more goods will be shipped to the Territory by that route.

At Camp Grant, Arizona, private Henry Murphy, of Company M, Fifth Cavalry, was shot and killed by camp butcher Brophy, a few days since. Brophy gave himself up.

The weather in Arizona is exceedingly hot, with no rain, in consequence of which the prices of flour and grain are unusually high.

Thus far only nine ships have cleared with wheat cargoes from this port, against fourteen to the same time last year. Farmers are inclined to hold the new crop, anticipating higher prices.

CONFERENCE OF MASSACHUSETTS LIBERALS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—Twelve or fifteen members of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee held a conference meeting at the Parker House, to-day, to discuss the political situation. Hon. F. W. Bird presided. A committee was appointed to fully consider the political situation in Massachusetts and the country generally, and to report at a future meeting.

THE BENDER MURDERS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cherryville, Kansas, says Col. York has received intelligence that more bodies have been discovered at the Bender grave-yard, and that a clue to the whereabouts of the Bender family had been obtained.

GOLD COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Dr. Linderman, director of the Mint, to-day received the following dispatch from the San Francisco Mint:

Gold coinage, $3,040,000, and in trade dollars, $42,000. The first shipment to China will be by the steamer to-morrow.

(Signed,) O. H. LAGRANGE, Superintendent.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT "CORNER."

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—Wheat was kept up by the corner until 1 o'clock P. M. to $1 40, cash, the figure upon which the ring were making settlements. After 1 o'clock the time for making a market on the corner having expired, the price dropped to $1 19.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO CONSUL BLAKE.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 1.—A banquet was given this evening by the citizens of this place to Hon. F. N. Blake, the retiring United States Consul at this port. Some 200 persons were present, including many prominent men of this country and the United States. The Mayor occupied the chair, with the honored guests of the evening on his right and left. A complimentary address was read from the chair to Mr. Blake, and was ably replied to. The usual toasts were given and responded to. Col. Myers, of Mobile, the new Consul, replied to the toast of the President of the United States. The expression of feeling toward Mr. Blake was most cordial.

WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

THE CALLED FIVE-TWENTIES—NEW FACTS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION—SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The debt statement for July 31, published to-day, includes $31,204,100 of the called five-twenties of 1862, and embraces the corresponding amount of the five per cent. bonds of the funded loan. It was some days since stated in these dispatches that this statement would include $25,000,000 of the called bonds. The arrival of an additional number of cancelled bonds from Europe, two days since, has enabled the Treasury officials somewhat to exceed that amount. The $50,000,000 of called five-twenties, although all redeemed and in the possession of the Government authorities, are not yet all in this country. It is now expected that the remaining $20,000,000 may appear in the next statement. The debt statement shows that there now remain outstanding only $5,000 in the three per cent. certificates. The original amount of the issue authorized in October, 1868, was $65,000,000. The decrease of debt during the past month was only $370,518. This slight decrease is explained by the fact that at the beginning of the fiscal year large amounts of money are forwarded to the disbursing agents of the Government for use in quarterly payments.

IMMIGRATION.

Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, who is acting as Immigration Commissioner at New-York, under the new law, reports much progress in his investigations. He has visited most of the consuls of foreign countries in New-York, and obtained copies of their Emigration laws, and has visited the vessels arriving from the different countries to see whether the laws of the respective countries have been complied with. A curious circumstance has been discovered respecting Swedish emigration. The laws of that country are framed with such regard for the comfort of emigrants that few vessels receive emigrants direct from Sweden and Norway. Emigrants from those countries for the most part reach this country by the way of England. The law of Sweden requires eighteen superficial feet of deck room for each emigrant. Dr. Woodworth finds that during the last fiscal year 102 vessels were reported for violation of the law for the protection of emigrants passed March 3, 1855. The statement is made at the surveyor's office that these cases are not prosecuted on account of an alleged defect in the act, which, it is averred, limits the operation of the act to outgoing vessels. The revenue cutter Grant has been placed at the disposition of the Commissioner.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The members of the Southern Claims Commission have ordered a large amount of cases to be forwarded to them at their respective homes for examination during the vacation. There are now 27,000 cases pending before the commission.

DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

All Government officials throughout the country were to-day notified to prepare and forward their estimates before Sept. 1, to allow of their preparation and publication within the time prescribed by law.

A RAILROAD FIGHT.

A special agent of the Post-office Department to-day reports serious trouble in the Atlantic and Tennessee Railroad in North Carolina. The Presidents of two different corporations are contesting the possession of the same line of road, and the consequence is that the mails are delayed through fear of obstructions upon the track.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONTRACTS FOR TWO IRON-CLAD STEAM SLOOPS.

Bids were opened at the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Navy Department to-day for the construction, including the materials, of the hull and machinery complete for service of two iron steam sloops of war of about 450 tons measurement each. At the same time bids were opened for the construction of the hulls alone, the vess

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ITS ACTION YESTERDAY.

THE NIGHT-SOIL CONTRACT—THE NORTH RIVER NUISANCES—CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday complaints were received of the bad condition of the pavements at Nos. 56, 58, 60, and 62 Suffolk-street; at Nos. 131 and 133 Broome-street; Forty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues; northern and southern intersection of Lexington-avenue and Fortieth-street; Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; southern intersection of Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets; Second avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets; Fifty-third-street and Lexington-avenue; Forty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues; No. 13 Pell-street; at No. 347 East Twenty-fourth-street; Columbia-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, and Attorney-street, between Stanton and Houston streets. Referred to the Department of Public Works.

A permit was granted to Wm. H. Cleveland to render fresh lard at Nos. 49 and 51 First-street.

THE NIGHT-SOIL CONTRACT.

President Chandler reported that he had addressed the following letter to Francis Swift, the contractor for removing the night-soil from the City:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1873.
Francis Swift, Esq.:
SIR: In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Health, passed July 28, 1873, and in consequence of the refusal of the assignee of Daniel Gallagher to receive and provide a suitable place for the night-soil from the City of New-York, you are directed to secure such place at a proper distance from this City, provided that the same be at no extra expense to the City, and to deliver the night-soil at such place as you shall as aforesaid provide.
C. F. CHANDLER, President.

The letter was formally approved by the board, despite the following protest presented by the assignee referred to above:

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:
GENTS: I notice a resolution passed at your meeting of July 29 last, in which the statement is made that I, as the assignee of D. Gallagher, refuse to provide a suitable place for or to receive the night-soil from the City. The statement in said resolution is entirely untrue. I have never refused, and do not now refuse, to receive all the contents of the sinks and privies of the City of New-York delivered at the places of deposit of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, and I demand that the same be delivered there. When Francis Swift, the present contractor, commenced bringing the soil to said places of deposit there was plenty of water at the dock, and the shute leading to the vats was in good order. The shute was broken down by the unusual and improper way in which Swift unloaded the material, and the dock was filled up by his dumping night soil and rubbish into it. I also notify you that my contract calls for the entire contents of the sink and privies to be delivered to me, and that over two-thirds of the contents, and the best of them, have been allowed by the contractor, Swift, to run out of holes in the sides of his boats into the slips of New-York City, and only worthless rubbish, such as would not flow, delivered to me. For these and other violations of the contract, I shall claim damages from the City.
JAMES R. DEY,
Assignee of D. Gallagher's contract.

The letter was ordered to be placed on file.

THE NORTH RIVER NUISANCES.

The following report was presented in relation to the nuisances existing along the North River front, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second-street:

Dr. W. De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent:
SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report for three days ending Aug. 1, 1873:

Inspectors Hunter and Frank were refused admittance at W. H. McNeill & Co.'s on the night of Thursday, July 31. I therefore visited the place this morning, and finding the door locked, called to some men in the upper story, but found they paid no attention.

On Thursday, July 31, assisted by Inspector Waters and Alvord and the officers of the Twentieth Precinct, I caused the arrest of Andrew Lynch, Andrew Watt, Wm. McCauley, and Edward Kennedy, for rendering tallow at McNeill's, who were held by Justice Cox in $500 each to answer.

I was informed this morning that J. Gilmore, McNeill's book-keep, had received orders to stop work as soon as he could run out the present contents of his tanks.

Donoghue's was in full operation with locked doors, no attention being paid to demands for admission. On Thursday, July 31, on our return from McNeill's, we attempted to enter the place but found the doors locked, the men having escaped by the roof. This morning I found the door open, the fire out and the men packing tallow, and was told by the engineer that Donoghue intended to stop as soon as he had packed the tallow at present in his coolers.

Inspector Laudy reports that many of the wagons carting bones to the lighter of the Long Island Bone Laboratory Company are in bad order, the drivers frequently leaving the covers open.

At Inspector Gridley's request, I detailed Inspectors Waters and Alvord to superintend the burning of McNeill's sheds and barrels, in Fortieth-street. The place where they stood should be thoroughly disinfected.

Inspector O'Hara and Wholohan report having been refused admittance to the Algonquin on the morning of July 31; also, 5 A. M. August 1.

Inspector Laudy reports that on the afternoon of July 31 the Algonquin shipped three truck-loads of fertilizer to Williamsburg. Accompanying this report you will find one from C. G. Hammond, the inspector at the rendering dock, giving a summary of the work for the past week.

I would again call attention to the condition of McNeill's entrail boats. This morning at 10:30 the sloop was still lying at the pier loaded with barrels, insufficiently covered, from which entrails were hanging out and strewing portions on the deck. Myriads of flies and a strong stench were continually arising. Respectfully submitted.
ANTHONY GOLDSCHMIDT, Inspector.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Sanitary Superintendent Day presented the following report:

While I desire to reiterate a belief already expressed that our streets are cleaner now than ever before, it is not denied that there is room for great improvement.

In the problem of the proper cleaning of the streets and keeping them clean, there are several factors:

One is, the condition of the streets and gutters themselves, as regards perfection. Another is, the manner in which the actual cleaning is performed. Another pertains to the manner of collecting and removing the garbage and ashes; and still another, to the mode in which these are handled by those who produce them.

Those parts of the City which are properly paved, whose occupants observe the laws of public decency, leave little usually to be desired, but a very considerable portion of the City is paved with cobble, in which are depressions, sometimes holes, inviting offensive accumulations which defy the broom of the ordinary sweeper. The gutters are almost invariably out of grade, and the very water used for flushing them, since it cannot run up hill, becomes eventually itself a nuisance, because it hastens the decomposition of the garbage flung into it.

All radical improvement here must be made by the Department of Public Works. This board can only indicate where work is needed. Such impediments to cleaning as are presented by the presence of stalls and booths encroaching on the streets, have been in some slight degree removed already, but a much greater evil exists in the thousands of trucks and wagons which line many of the cross streets and even the outer avenues. This very serious annoyance is perhaps inevitable in an insular city which has no proper suburbs.

As to the manner in which the actual cleaning is performed, any recommendation to increase the efficiency and number of the sweepers may be considered impracticable in the present state of our finances, but surely the streets should be cleaned every day, not only because they need it but in order to educate the lower classes to habits of decency. The foremen of the gangs being thus often in the streets, could trace the origin of filth to individuals, and thus cooperate with others in enforcing the laws.

The two topics of making and collecting garbage and ashes are by far the most important ones. They have received the serious attention of former boards, and the following are the sections of the Sanitary Code which especially apply to the subject, viz.:

SEC. 87. That no ashes, garbage, rubbish or dirt shall be by any person flung, or allowed to run or drop into or remain in any street or public place, &c.

SEC. 91. That no person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, &c., * * * * * * garbage, or other substance except that of which such place is the appropriate receptacle.

SEC. 95. That it shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee, and occupant of any and every building or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the City of New York, forthwith to provide or cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep and cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business suitable and sufficient boxes, barrels or tubs for receiving and holding, without leakage, * * all the ashes, rubbish, garbage * * * That a separate vessel shall be provided for ashes and rubbish and another for garbage and liquid substances, * * * and no such box, barrel or tub shall remain on any sidewalk or in any public place longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof.

SEC. 103. That the drivers of all carts for the removal of any garbage, offal, rubbish or dirt from any building, * * * shall give adequate notice to those dwelling in any street whose buildings or premises such cart is about to or should approach for the removal of any substances aforesaid.

There have been many earnest attempts to carry out these laws. Attempts have been made by the police to enforce sections 87, 89 and 91, with the usual result, that the officer performing the unpleasant duty of arresting a woman for throwing garbage in the gutter has been reproved by the Court, while the culprit was dismissed, triumphant. When an attempt was made to enforce that portion of section 95 which provides that ashes and garbage shall be received in separate vessels, there was a creditable effort made in many quarters to comply with the law, until it was observed that both receptacles were dumped into the same cart.

It seems to me that the garbage question is as difficult to solve now as it ever could have been. In spite of the laws, the police, the Board of Health, and such considerations as wholesome air and pleasant streets present, thousands of women at this moment are throwing their filth into the gutter with entire composure and satisfaction.

In endeavoring to arrive at the causes of the present apathy upon this subject in the minds of those it most concerns, I have availed myself of the opinions of a number of our most experienced inspectors.

They agree in attributing it largely to the want of regularity and promptness in the collection and removal of ashes and garbage. The carts are required by law to give adequate notice of their approach, but this is seldom done. If the tub reaches the sidewalk after the passage of the cart it must receive a double load before it is emptied, and its decomposing contents will be spilled into the gutter. It is charged that the drivers are often unaccommodating, that they often refuse to sweep up what they have spilled, and often refuse to take above a certain quantity without being paid. The inspectors believe that if the occupants of tenements could feel certain that the cart would be at the door at a specified time, their tubs or buckets would be ready, and having been emptied could be returned to the house, thus avoiding their destruction by mischievous boys.

The proper kind of receptacle is another important subject. The law recognizes the fact that permanent garbage-boxes soon become a nuisance in themselves, and orders portable boxes to be provided. Owners, tenants, lessees and occupants are required by law "to provide and cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep and to cause to be kept," suitable and sufficient receptacles. These should be selected with some regard to their size. They should not be too large for the driver to handle, and they should be of sufficient capacity and number to receive without overflow.

The law orders that they shall not remain on any sidewalk longer than may be needful for the removal of their contents. They must then be kept either in the house or yard. Proprietors should be required to provide a room for them when necessary, on the lower floor, or the law, which is now a dead letter, should be changed.

I think the code should be amended to require the owners of tenement-houses to appoint a housekeeper, living on the first floor front, if possible, who should be responsible to the police and the inspectors for any irregularity on the part of the occupants.

The proper filling of these receptacles, and their daily and regular emptying, comprise the whole question so far as the condition of the streets is concerned. If it is designed to separate the ashes from the garbage—which it is desirable to do on account of the value of ashes for filling in our up-town sunken lots—two carts should go together. If not, the law directing such separation should be changed.

I would respectfully ask the attention of the committee to this most important subject. I would recommend that where permanent boxes have been provided, and are working to the satisfaction of the inspectors, they be allowed to remain at present, but that a persistent effort be made to gradually introduce portable receptacles of such a pattern as the board may approve. A practicable course being thus laid down, and the ash man, the police, the courts, and the inspectors working together, the tenement-house population would very soon, I think, become educated to habits of carefulness. All of which is respectfully submitted.
WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

THE VESEY-STREET DUMP.

Prof. Chandler reported that, in a conversation with the members of the Dock Commission, he was assured that every effort would be made to secure another pier for the Vesey-street dump, and that if it should be found impossible to do this, the Commissioners will so cover in the pier, the approach, and the scows as to prevent the escape of dust and ordors into West Washington Market. The President urged the importance of the entire removal of the dump as the only satisfactory relief from the nuisance, and the Commissioners promised to have the pier repaired at once.

THE SIDEWALKS AROUND WASHINGTON MARKET.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Department of Public Works be and is hereby requested to repair the sidewalks and street pavement in the streets around Washington Market as soon as practicable.

THE CARTING OF OFFAL.

The following was adopted as an additional ordinance:

"That no offal, blood, scrap, guts, gut-fat, or refuse of slaughter-houses shall be transported through, brought in, or allowed to be, between Second and Tenth avenues, in the City of New-York, without a special written permit from this department."

The board adjourned to meet again at 2 P. M. on Tuesday next.

THE RENDERING NUISANCE.

OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Special Inspector Hammond presented a report of the operations of the New-York Rendering Company for the week ending the 31st ult., from which it appears that during that period 2,750 barrels of offal, 40 pounds of condemned beef, 15 barrels of fish, 35 barrels of rotten eggs, 47 dead horses, 3 dead cows, 80 dogs, 89 cats, 140 pounds of poultry, and 1,875 pounds of mutton and veal were received at the dock. The above material is deposited on board a canal-boat in separate compartments immediately on reaching the dock, and the hatches securely closed, and is then towed in the direction of the Narrows at 6 o'clock P. M., daily removing all the accumulations. The dock is swept and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected once each day. The boat belonging to Lester Brothers is thoroughly disinfected three or four times each day. This boat leaves the dock every evening and returns the next day. The offal is brought to the dock in barrels, which are thoroughly disinfected before again leaving the dock.

The following communication received by the Police Commissioners, and by them referred to the Board of Health, was then read:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.
Police Commissioners:
GENTLEMEN: At 8 P. M. yesterday a scow like an old canal-boat, loaded with dead animals, towed by a steamer, name unknown, discharged all her cargo near the buoy of the upper middle in the Swash Channel.
Will you please make inquiry into the matter and inform our board, so that we can prosecute these violators of the law. Respectfully,
GEORGE W. BLUNT, Secretary.

Dr. Vanderpoel thereupon offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The New-York Rendering Company are evading the spirit of their contract by dumping at different times scow-boats of dead-animals and offal in the Bay of New-York, which animals and offal are strewn along the shores, becoming thus in a marked degree a cause of pestilence and a disgrace, therefore
Resolved, That the contract with the said company be and is hereby rescinded.

In moving the adoption of the resolution Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer of the Port, said that the condition of the Lower Bay was perfectly awful. The canal-boat or scow had on two occasions dumped its cargo of offal and dead animals overboard, and the Bay was filled with dead horses, rotten beef, and other offensive matters, which were washed in and out by the tide.

Prof. Chandler suggested that it would be as well to wait and obtain the necessary evidence to show that the rendering company were the offenders. They might be morally certain of it, yet they might be unable to show positively in court who were the offenders. It would not do to act hastily, as the board had been heretofore beaten in court owing to the absence of positive evidence.

Dr. Vanderpoel said that he did not think it necessary to wait any longer. The company were setting the whole community at defiance, and the board had the remedy in its hands by annulling the contract, and it should be promptly applied. The stench of the floating offal and dead animals was terrible. It was bringing a pestilence to the shores of Staten Island, and this was equivalent to bringing a pestilence to this City. The people of Staten Island were justly indignant at the awful condition of the bay and their shores, which were strewn with offal and dead animals. While out in his steamer, he had to make a long detour to avoid the horrible stench. This mode of getting rid of the offal was a greater nuisance than allowing it to be rendered at the dock.

Dr. Day stated that he was informed that the rendering-boat had not left the dock since the rendering had been stopped by the Board of Health. A canal-boat, loaded with the offal and dead animals, leaves the dock every night and returns empty in the morning.

Commissioner Vanderpoel thought this was evidence enough of the guilt of the rendering company, and was sufficient to justify the board in terminating the contract at once.

President Chandler thought, however, that it was better to procure positive evidence before annulling the contract, and in accordance with his suggestions the matter was referred to the attorney of the board, to examine into the facts and obtain the necessary evidence on which to base the action of the board.

Dr. Day stated that the rendering company had signified their assent to the presence of a sanitary inspector on the rendering-boat when she was going down the bay, but this was looked on merely as a subterfuge, as the boat had not left the dock for a week. Whether they will allow an inspector on the canal-boat by which the offal is conveyed to the lower bay is, to say the least, very doubtful.

It is proposed to hire a tug-boat, and placing two sanitary inspectors on board, send her off on a cruise after the offal boat. The sanitary inspectors are to be instructed to watch the boat closely, and to observe the movements of those on board. If the persons in the employ of the company are seen throwing the offal, &c., overboard, they are to be arrested and prosecuted under the State law, which makes such an act a felony, punishable by imprisonment in State Prison.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

While in Canal-street, on Thursday evening, Detective Dolan, of the Sixth Precinct, observed a respectably-dressed young man, who had a bundle under his arm, acting in a suspicious manner. The detective followed him into an auction-store and arrested him. He then found that his prisoner had sold the proprietor of the store five pawn-tickets for bundles of silk. The bundle under his arm was a valuable roll of blue silk. On being taken to the Sixth Precinct Station and questioned by Capt. Kennedy, the prisoner, who gave his name as Thos. L. Lamb, twenty-seven years old, of No. 50 West Eighteenth-street, said he was a book-keeper, in the employ of Lord & Taylor, Broadway and Grand-street, and during the past two years had stolen from his employers about $5,000 worth of silk, which he had pawned in a number of pawn-offices through the City. Lamb was fully committed for trial yesterday morning. Yesterday Capt. Kennedy and Detective Dolan set out in separate carriages, and, by evening, had recovered the greater portion of the stolen property.

CITY TAXATION.

COMPLAINTS FROM PROPERTY-OWNERS IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to examine the question of unequal taxation in certain up-town wards, met again yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. They were considering only matters in the Twelfth Ward yesterday but petitions were presented by property-owners of other wards.

Julius Pitshke petitioned for the reduction of the assessment on his lot, No. 435 West Forty-first-street, in the Nineteenth Ward, to 60 per cent of its value. It is now assessed at $6,000, while its cost he said was only $7,400. The only building on the lot is an old slaughter-house and the proportion of assessment on property in the vicinity does not exceed 60 per cent.

Joseph Rickendorfer complained through his agent, Isaac Hirsch, that the assessment had been increased from $12,000 in 1872 to $22,000 this year, without any improvement, on a vacant lot on Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets.

Mrs. Mary A. Brooks, the valuation on whose property on Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, had been increased since last year from $5,000 to $7,000, asked to have the valuation of last year stand, the property having rather depreciated than advanced within the past few years.

The agent for the heirs of Peter Schermerhorn petitioned for a reduction of the valuation on their property in the Nineteenth Ward, which had been increased fifty-seven per cent. since 1872. The property is located on Third-avenue, Avenues A and B, at the intersection of Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Eighty-second, and Eighty-third streets. Last year it was all valued for taxation at $487,930, while this year it has been put down at $746,935, the advance being $259,005. The petition states that there has been no improvement in the vicinity to justify such increase, and add, moreover, that the increase has been most irregularly distributed, varying on certain pieces of property from ten per cent. to 125 per cent.

Leonard Zeh, of No. 265 West Forty-ninth-street, protested against an increase of valuation from $6,000 to $16,000 on property owned by him at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street. He is now building a house 25 by 60 on the lot.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., complains that No. 612 Fifth-avenue was excessively valued at $35,000. A fair valuation, he thought, would be $26,000. In 1872 it was valued at $30,000, and it has depreciated since.

Mrs. Mahoney, owning four lots on Eighty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, complained that she had been assessed more on the vacant lots than her neighbors had on improved property. An examination of the assessment lists showed the correctness of her statement.

Mr. Bidder desires a reduction on the valuation of a house and shop, No. 150 East Thirty-third-street. Last year the property was valued at $15,000, and it has been raised to $25,000. There has been no improvement in that time.

Mr. Eddy, the owner of a house in Forty-sixth-street, near First-avenue, complained that his assessment of $8,000 was excessive. The average valuation of property of about the same value in the neighborhood was $4,500, while some houses even more valuable than his were assessed at only $2,500.

CITY AND COUNTY FINANCES.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S MONTHLY STATEMENT—CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

The following is a copy of the official monthly statement from the Controller's office, showing the state of the City and County finances:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

Monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasuries, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1873, inclusive. Also, a comparative statement of the City and County debt, as of 31st December, 1872, and July 31, 1873, with statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued. Warrants drawn in 1873:

ON CITY ACCOUNT.

Construction, New Works, and Improvements and Old Claims Payable from Proceeds of Issue of Bonds:	To June 30.	In July.
Assessment Fund	$9,252,722 87	$594,206 00
Arrearages of 1871, and of advertising prior to 1872	287,452 99	......
Arrearages of salaries of clerks of Marine Court, 1872	22,151 13	......
Department of Public Parks—Construction account	297,005 54	38,829 71
Department of Docks	196,041 31	36,396 97
Department of Public Works	2,812,714 78	507,902 65
Department of Public Instruction, (school buildings)	25,000 00	16,600 00
Fire-telegraph Fund, (arrearage 1871)	197,586 48	......
Museum of Natural History	1,807 76	5,000 00
New-York Bridge	150,000 00	......
Judgment Fund, (chapter 756, laws 1873)	......	13,255 30
Amount payable from bonds	$13,342,482 86	$1,206,390 63
Payable from Taxation.		
Board of Apportionment and Audit—Expenses of	$3,914 33	$15,456 51
Board of Apportionment—Expenses of	338 00	......
Contract Commission, chapter 580, laws 1872	5,378 90	8,000 00
Cleaning streets under Police Department	515,000 00	125,000 00
Department of Public Parks—Maintenance	263,782 62	49,286 43
Department of Public Works	596,369 03	118,859 87
Department of Public Instruction	1,265,949 38	468,827 16
Department of Police	1,637,660 00	202,625 00
Department of Finance	237,480 14	34,381 76
Department of Health	72,861 55	11,545 07
Department of Public Charities and Correction	788,792 83	41,168 55
Fourth-avenue Improvement Fund	209,022 15	97,192 84
Free floating baths	1,220 48	2,509 29
Fire Department	501,922 67	93,919 16
Foundling Asylum for Support of Foundlings	8,818 78	......
Interest on City stocks and bonds	2,566,881 28	471,965 98
Judgments	142,708 24	23,317 95
Law Department, Salaries and contingencies of	48,481 61	14,241 09
Municipal Correction, Bureau of	9,080 40	4,846 96
Printing for departments, Civil and Police Courts	15,283 16	1,524 62
Public buildings, construction and repairs	21,319 97	2,700 70
Removing night soil and dead animals	15,350 06	9,403 86
Revenue bonds of 1874, paid	112,000 00	......
Remission of assessments on church property	10,139 85	......
Stationery and blank-books, departments Civil and Police Courts	6,909 74	284 55
Stationery and blank-books, Commissioners Taxes and Assessments	1,479 83	......
Salaries, advertising and contingencies Legislative Department	154,060 06	21,570 90
Salaries and contingencies Mayor's office	14,758 07	215 15
Salaries and contingencies Bureau of Permits	550 00	20 00
Salaries and contingencies Board of Assessors	12,810 50	......
Salaries and contingencies Department Taxes and Assessments	......	8,355 81
Salaries and contingencies Department of Buildings	37,409 55	3,544 95
Salaries and contingencies City Courts	154,143 00	36,391 48
Salaries Chamberlain's office	2,822 38	......
Salaries Judiciary	70,282 75	14,908 28
Salaries *City Record*	......	805 86
Salaries and contingencies Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	2,166 71	......
Amount payable from taxation	$9,526,657 52	$1,882,868 78
Special and Trust Accounts.		
Duplicate assessments paid	$386 00	......
Department of Buildings Lien Fund	......	$2,034 53
Excise License Fund, (prior to May 1)	4,818 48	......
Commissioners of Excise Fund, (since May 1)	......	4,772 73
Intestate estates	137 92	......
Amount paid from trust funds	$5,342 40	$6,807 26
Total amount warrants drawn July		3,096,066 67
Add amount previously drawn		22,874,482 78
Total amount warrants drawn, City account		$25,970,549 45

ON COUNTY ACCOUNT.

Payable from issue of bonds—		
Arrearages of 1871, and of advertising prior to 1872	$30,081 30	......
New County Court-house	38 04	......
Amount paid from issue of bonds	30,119 34	......
Payable from taxation—		
Advertising	914 60	$61 20
Armories and drill-rooms	114,871 71	69,299 15
Asylums and reformatory institutions	293,126 62	60,771 09
Cleaning and supplies for County offices	48,815 63	4,646 86
Commissioners of Records, expenditures of	13,914 75	392 90
Common schools for State	300,000 00	300,000 00
Coroners' fees	22,628 70	18,748 66
Contingencies, District Attorney's Office	306 86	......
Contingencies, County	3,894 80	1,360 40
Contingencies, Tax Commissioners' Office	733 00	......
Disbursements and fees County offices and witnesses	2,000 00	......
Election expenses	40,393 86	......
Interest on County debt	1,029,566 02	99,699 61
Jury fees	18,500 00	5,000 00
Lighting and heating County offices	6,249 38	......
Printing for Legislative Department	2,045 74	69 60
Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary	16,578 88	151 76
Repairs to County buildings and offices	17,663 33	2,018 57
Rents	3,250 00	500 00
Repairing and preserving records Register's office	1,731 84	140 00
Support of prisoners in County Jail	945 00	......
Stationery, law and blank books	5,971 14	604 92
Salaries—Executive	80,410 74	2,985 21
Salaries—Judiciary	325,736 62	60,759 24
Salaries—Legislative	10,583 24	......
State taxes	......	1,500,000 00
Taxes paid in error refunded	......	1,622 96
Amount paid from taxation	$2,360,131 86	$2,128,824 46
Amount warrants drawn in July		2,128,824 46
Add amount previously drawn		2,390,251 14
Total warrants on County account		$4,519,075 60
Add amount warrant on City account		$25,970,549 45
Total amount warrants drawn on City and County accounty		$30,489,625 05

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

City Account.	Dec. 31, 1872.	June 30, 1873.	July 31, 1873.
Payable from sinking fund	$24,160,663 50	$23,966,113 50	$23,966,113 50
Payable from taxation	39,625,592 01	44,232,598 49	44,823,578 49
Temporary debt, payable from assessments	16,927,372 30	20,361,372 30	20,511,372 30
Revenue bonds, (chaps. 1, 9, and 29, laws 1872.)	6,446,497 55	6,590,697 55	6,590,697 55
Revenue bonds, in anticipation taxes, 1873	......	4,247,800 00	5,369,800 00
Revenue bonds, (building lien, chap. 625, sec. 38, laws 1871,)	......	......	2,034 53
County Account.			
Payable from taxation	29,987,404 46	29,990,565 23	30,019,565 23
Revenue bonds, (chaps. 1, 9, and 29, laws 1872.)	1,667,700 00	1,694,700 00	1,694,700 00
Revenue bonds, anticipating taxes, 1873	......	2,431,100 00	3,032,100 00
Total	$118,815,229 82	$133,514,927 07	$136,009,961 60
Less sinking fund	23,348,074 89	24,275,866 83	24,165,504 15
	$95,467,154 93	$109,239,060 24	$111,844,457 45

Cash in City and County Treasury	$1,434,017 29
Cash in Sinking Funds	1,677,924 91

The following stocks and bonds have been issued in 1873:

For Croton-water purposes	$915,000 00
For Riverside Park, Broadway widening purposes, &c. (for land)	3,791,400 00
For Boulevard, North One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street	29,000 00
For fire telegraph, (arrearage 1871)	197,586 48
For New-York Bridge	150,000 00
For Public Parks	600,000 00
For Museum of Natural History	12,000 00
For Public Works, sewer repairs	25,000 00
For Public Works, street improvements, payable from assessments	1,631,900 00
For Riverside Park, Broadway widening, &c., &c	1,952,100 00
For revenue bonds, payable from taxation	8,685,100 00
For revenue bonds (special) payable by building lien	2,034 53
For judgments, chapter 756, laws 1873	25,000 00
For new County Court-house	3,160 77
Total	$18,019,281 78

The above stocks and bonds were issued under special laws for works in progress; assessment bonds on account of improvements in progress, and to be repaid by assessments to be collected; revenue bonds in anticipation of the taxes of 1873, and bonds on account of arrearages of advertising claims, as authorized by chapters 9, 29, and 375, laws of 1872; and bonds (special) for Department of Buildings, as provided by section 38, chapter 625, laws 1871, and City bonds for liquidating claims and judgments, as provided by chapter 756, laws 1873.

THE MONTHLY PAY-ROLLS.

Yesterday, the 1st of the month, being pay-day was welcome to the officers and employes of the City and County Governments, and the book-keepers and clerks in the Controller's Office were exceedingly busy in entering and prefecting the warrants for payment. The following is a statement of payments made by Controller Green yesterday for salaries for month of July, viz.:

Police Department—Salaries of the department and force	$255,122 22	
For street-cleaning	85,000 00	
Supplies for police	5,000 00—	$345,122 22
Fire Department—Salaries of department and force		82,666 83
The Mayor, his marshals and clerks		3,334 13
Department of Finance—Officials, clerks, and employes		25,949 74
Aldermen and clerks of Board of Aldermen		6,616 58
Assistant Aldermen		6,999 93
Department of Docks—Bureau of Engineers and of Repairs and Supplies, two weeks, to July 26		8,052 05
Department of Charities and Correction—Commissioners, clerks, and employes		31,949 57
Health Department—Commissioner		958 32
Department Public Works—Commissioner and Deputy		1,250 00
Board of Assessors—Clerks		1,300 00
Boards of Education—Clerks and employes		6,099 22
Supreme Court—Clerks and attendants		5,066 60
Superior Court—Clerks and attendants		6,416 60
Court Common Pleas—Clerks and attendants		6,308 27
Marine Court—Judges, clerks, attendants, &c		10,474 92
Special Sessions—Clerks		1,499 97
General Sessions—Clerks, &c		958 33
District Attorney and clerks		5,608 31
Clerks of the City Judge		183 33
Clerks of the Surrogate's Office		3,974 99
Clerks of the County Clerk's Office		3,143 73
Attorney for collection of personal taxes and clerks		1,111 11
Janitors and cleaners of County buildings		4,400 81
Total		$569,445 50

KINGS COUNTY CHARITIES.

At a meeting of the Kings County Commissioners of Charities yesterday, the annual reports of the keepers of the institutions under charge of the board were received. The Superintendnt of the Almshouse reported that during the year there had been 2,028 individuals in the institution, of which number 439 remained on the 31st of July, 1,211 having been discharged, 357 transferred, and 21 died. The general health of the inmates had been good. The produce of the County farm was below the average in quantity, in consequence of the reduction of the area of land. During the year 5,102 articles of wearing apparel and bed linen were made up by the inmates.

Dr. P. L. Schenck, Medical Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital, reports having treated 3,521 persons during the year. Of this number 2,251 were discharged cured, 379 discharged improved, 149 discharged unimproved, and 369 died. An increase in the pay of the attendants is recommended in the report. During the year there has been a decrease of 1,023 patients, which is attributed to the decrease in the number of small-pox cases. Instances of poisoning by lead are specified as being more numerous than in former years, most of the sufferers having worked in white-lead works. Only one case proved fatal, but in several total insanity was the result.

Dr. E. B. Chapin, of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, reported that during the year 1,008 patients had been treated in the Asylum, of which number 322 were admitted, 119 recovered, 71 discharged improved, 39 were unimproved, and 66 died.

Mr. John Driscoll reported that during the year 932 children were received at the institution, of which number 344 remained at the end of July, 345 having been discharged, and 43 died. As compared with last year, the number of patients shows a decrease of 68.

A RESPONSIBLE BIRD.

The head of the Post-office Department of the *Daily Graphic* balloon is on exhibition at the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's establishment, corner of Broadway and Union-square. It is a beautiful bird, of distinguished pedigree, and is decorated with a gold anklet to commemorate its tried prowess. An exemplary flight will be performed to-day, commencing at 3 P. M., from the cupola of the "Domestic" building, and ending, with the kind permission of the b'-ds of prey, at River-cliff, Conn.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION.

LAST HOURS OF NICHOLSON AND HOLLAHAN—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE JAIL.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Joshua Nicholson and Thomas R. Hollahan, who murdered Mrs. Mary Ann Lampley, an old lady, aged seventy-two, on the night of Jan. 2 last and also robbed the house, suffered, this morning, the extreme penalty of the law, by hanging. Nicholson had a final and farewell interview with his wife and children, his father, mother, brothers and sister, yesterday. Hollahan had no visitors except his spiritual advisers. Both men spent yesterday afternoon and evening earnestly engaged in religious exercises until a late hour. They retired about 12:30, and both slept well during the night. Hollahan rose about 5, and Nicholson half an hour later. The men took breakfast separately, and Hollahan remarked, while at the meal: "I am as well and contented this morning as I ever was in my life." He expressed some anxiety to know the popular opinion in reference to his case. Immediately after breakfast a prayer-meeting was held in Nicholson's cell, at which both prisoners, their spiritual advisers, Mr. Griffith, President of the Prisoners' Aid Association, and a few members of the Young Men's Christian Association were present. Several hymns were sung, after which Nicholson led in prayer; after which he took a farewell of his brother Thomas, the brothers cordially embracing each other. Thomas, weeping, said: "I did all I could for you, Josh."

"Yes," was the reply, "and more than I could do for you, God bless you." The ceremonies were then concluded at the cell, and the prisoners, accompanied by the clergymen, at 8:35 A. M. moved through the main hall and entered the directors' room, where an hour was passed in private devotional exercises, from which the public were excluded. As they passed through the main hall both prisoners were smiling and cheerful, and nodded pleasantly to such acquaintances as they met. The exercises in the director's room consisted of singing, prayer, and short religious addresses by both prisoners, who were quite calm and composed, and who expressed their confidence in Christ. The sacrament was then administered by Rev. Penfield Doll, assisted by Rev. Mr. Wilson.

Col. Kane, the Sheriff, with his deputies, left his office shortly after 8 o'clock, reaching the jail at about 8:30. At this hour there were probably 150 persons in the main hall of the jail, and the grounds within the inclosure. Many of them were smoking and quietly awaiting the hour of execution. The gallows had been erected at the north end of the jail, between which and the north wall there was but a small space. The structure was twenty-seven feet in height, the platform being eighteen feet from the ground and the cross-beam nine feet higher. The view from the south was completely obstructed by the jail, and from the east by the jail wall. From the north and west the skeleton frame-work of the gallows appearing above the jail was plainly visible. As early as 8:30 o'clock a large concourse of people had assembled on Belvidere or Howard's Hill, the old family-seat of the Howards, and on all the high ground on Reed, North, and Concord streets, from which a view could be obtained. Several hundred persons also occupied the roofs of the houses.

At 9:30 Col. Kane was notified that the exercises had concluded, and that the prisoners were ready to receive him. He entered the director's room, and was followed shortly after by the Board of Visitors. The prisoners' arms were then pinioned, their hands tied with a small rope, and a black alpaca cloak thrown over the shoulders of each. The Board of Visitors encouraged them, and on being asked if they were ready, the men responded in the affirmative with much firmness. A squad of policemen entered the jail and marched through to the gallows. At 9:55 o'clock the door to the director's room opened, and the procession, headed by Sheriff Kane and Deputy George Rosemond, followed by Hollahan with Rev. Dr. Doll, and Nicholson, with Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Norris, marched out. The prison guard fell to the rear, followed by the Grand Jury and spectators, and all proceeded to the scene of execution.

Both prisoners walked with a firm step, Hollahan nodding pleasantly to the jail officials as he passed along. They ascended the steps of the platform with a steady tread, the countenances of each beaming with smiles. Arriving on the platform, Sheriff Kane said that Hollahan desired to make a few remarks. The latter stepped forward and said: "Gentlemen and Brothers: I acknowledge that my sentence is just. I am perfectly willing to give up my life for the crime I have committed. There is nothing like Christianity and brotherly love. I was once arrested and sent to prison wrongfully. I was treated wrongfully by the judges of the court and officers of the law in power at that time. I lost everything I had—friends, money, my wife, whom I expect to meet in heaven. The more I think of the upright Judges and District Attorney at Annapolis the more I love them for their fair treatment of me. I return my thanks to Warden Irvin and all his deputies. I die in the faith. Gentlemen, good by; good by, Mr. Crone." The prisoner nodded with a smile toward Mr. Crone, and his voice was firm and distinct.

Nicholson next advanced, and said: "I wish to make a few remarks. The confession that was given to Mr. Crone was under promise from that gentleman that I would be made State's witness, and the statement that I then made was the truth. My punishment is just, and I warn you all against the love of money and against evil companions. I commit my dear wife and precious children to the hands of a merciful God."

At the conclusion of Nicholson's remarks, Hollahan again advanced and said: "I freely forgive all my enemies, and hope they will forgive me."

Nicholson responded: "And I also return the same."

The men then took their positions on the platform, Nicholson on the left and Hollahan on the right side of the platform. Sheriff Kane then advanced to Nicholson and adjusted the rope around his neck and the white cap over his face, after which he approached Hollahan, who, as the Sheriff lifted the rope to place it over his head, bowed low, and as he rose received the fatal noose, at the same time requesting the Sheriff to be particular in placing the knot under his ear. The white cap was then drawn over his face. During these proceedings the attendant ministers were comforting the doomed men with words of consolation. All preparations being now concluded, Hollahan said in a clear firm voice: "Brother Nicholson, give me your hand, I bid you good-by." With their pinioned arms and bound hands they bade each other adieu as they best could.

The scene at this moment was solemnly affecting. The prisoners took leave of their spiritual advisers and the officers. Rev. Mr. Doll announced that they would engage in silent prayer. In a few minutes ministers, sheriffs, and deputies descended the platform, leaving Hollahan and Nicholson engaged in their devotions. While thus occupied the Sheriff, at 10:05, pulled the rope and the trap fell.

Hollahan's body, which swung a foot or two below that of Nicholson, spun round and round like a top. There were several convulsions of the limbs and quivering of the feet and hands, but within six minutes every portion of his body was motionless. Nicholson died apparently without a struggle. A brief convulsion and twitching of the limbs ended his career at 10:20 o'clock.

Hollahan's coffin, of mahogany, with silver handles and trimmings, and lined with quilted white satin, was brought in and placed under the gallows. It bore a silver plate with the following inscription:

"Thomas R. Hollahan, born in Canada East June 24, 1843. Died Aug. 1, 1873."

At 10:25 o'clock Hollahan's body was lowered and examined by the surgeons, who pronounced life extinct. The rope was buried deeply in his neck, and death had been almost instantaneous. At 10:40 Nicholson's body was lowered, examined, and the same verdict pronounced upon it.

At the hour of execution, probably from 6,000 to 8,000 people were gathered at the different points from which the execution could be witnessed. A majority of these were whites, and among them women with children in their arms, and females of tender years. But little sympathy was expressed for the murderers, the general impression being that they deserved their fate. After the execution the crowd quietly dispersed. Nicholson was a native of this city, and was twenty-six years old. His wife was grand-daughter of the murdered woman. Both men had served in the Union Army during the war. The right name of Hollahan was Thurman R. Whalen.

ALLEGED THEFT OF FURNITURE.

Ernst Kramer and Jennie Parker were arrested in New-York and taken to Hoboken yesterday, to answer a charge of having stolen all the furniture from the house of a German, named Wegner, living on the Hoboken meadows. Jennie had been acting as house keeper for Wegner. Taking advantage of Wegner's absence from home, on Wednesday, they, with Kramer and two others, whose names are not known, removed the furniture in the house to New-York. The detectives were informed of the matter, and yesterday arrested the couple at No. 4 Bond-street, New-York, where they had set up house keeping with the furniture. Recorder Bohnstedt committed them for trial.

THE KING'S BRIDGE OPENING.

THE REFEREE'S REPORT OPPOSED—ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE PRATT.

The report of Mr. Wm. M. Pritchard, referee in the matter of the claims for costs of surveying and opening the King's Bridge road, was before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on motion by Messrs. Andrews and Hawkins, counsel for the City authorities, to have the report confirmed and the costs taxed.

Mr. Hawes appeared for the Surveyor, Mr. Boyle, to oppose the motion, and move that the bill, as originally presented by the Surveyor, be taxed.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins said he would not impute anything to the Commissioners, but the contract they made with Mr. Boyle was an improvident one. Mr. Boyle's original bill was for $93,000, and the referee allowed him $50,000, a rate at which his brother surveyors would consider him well paid. Mr. Boyle received for his services during the five years ending May last the sum of $287,000. In his present bill Mr. Boyle charges for survey of 25,000,000 of square feet more than the Almighty placed at the upper end of the island. Counsel maintained that the contract was improvident, and the rates charged were higher than allowed by the City ordinances. Among the witnesses examined by the referee was Mr. Gardner A. Sage, who finds that the 25,000,000 square feet more than the Almighty placed in the upper end of the island were charged for as surveyed. Mr. Leonard made a similar calculation. Counsel also stated that the Surveyor charged for extra works.

Judge Pratt said that would not invalidate the contract; the question was whether the contract was an improvident one, whether there was any fraud, and whether more was charged than the ordinances allowed.

Mr. Hawes, counsel for the Surveyor, said they were willing to let the extras go as dead loss, though they ought not. Mr. Boyle charged what the contract gave him under the law. As to the reference to the Almighty, the difference arose in the calculation on the point whether the streets were excluded. The City ordinance allows "three cents per lineal foot of map front," and that was what was charged.

Mr. Hawkins said the referee allowed a liberal sum—in fact, fifty per cent. more than was usual in that class of contract.

Mr. Hawes—Not at all, Sir. It is all newspaper gab.

Mr. Hawkins—Three cents is the charge, and you will find bills for ten cents a foot there.

Mr. Hawes—No, Sir; no, Sir.

Judge Pratt—I find here a charge of six cents in one bill.

Mr. Hawes (triumphantly)—That is the referee's bill, Sir. He goes beyond the ordinances.

Mr. Hawkins—And we were astounded that you opposed the report.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Hawkins explained that under the act of 1865 commissioners were appointed to acquire title with a view of opening King's Bridge road. The street frontage in that end of the island is comparatively small and so is the work, and if the charge made was three cents a lineal foot it would be about $12,000 less than the referee's bill, but instead of that Mr. Boyle charged one cent per one hundred square feet.

Mr. Hawes said that the ordinances only had reference to the Street Department, and do not apply to street openings, and the amount charged is the same as on Mr. Bagley's and Mr. Sage's bill. Counsel insisted on the amount of the contract at the rate contracted for, giving $69,000, but would abandon the extras. The Court took the papers.

SEIZURE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.

Pacific Mail stock, which seems to have taken the place of Erie as one of the foot-balls of the market, received another kick downward yesterday, through the unexpected action of the County authorities in regard to the suit against the company for arrears of taxes. This suit was commenced in September last by the County, to recover arrears of City and County taxes to the amount of $130,000. After the case had come up several times, the company appearing through its counsel, Mr. Morris, to contest, it was adjourned over from Monday last, with the understanding on the part of the company's officers, as they state, that it would not be called up again for a week or longer. Under this impression Mr. Morris left town. Yesterday an attachment was issued against the property of the company, and late in the afternoon a Sheriff's officer seized the two boats, Rising Star and Henry Chauncey, lying at the company's wharf foot of Canal-street. The President immediately telegraphed to Mr. Morris at New-Rochelle to return, and take the necessary steps to have the boats released, as they are to sail on the 5th of August. The President further stated that bonds would be given to-day for the full amount of the judgment, and on the execution of these the vessels will be released. The affair was not very widely known in the street yesterday, owing to the late hour of the day at which it took place; but among those who did hear of it, and who were interested in Pacific Mail stock, the seizure created some little excitement, and will doubtless have a depressing effect on the market this morning.

SIDEWALK PERMITS.

A tax-payer of Washington-street writes to complain of a notice from the Mayor's office, calling on him to take out a permit, for delivering goods across the sidewalk, and threatening certain penalties in default. He pertinently asks whether the sidewalks belong to the Corporation or the people, and whether, logically, householders might not be required to get permits to lay in their domestic supplies of coal!

It was recently decided in the courts, in the case of Jackson & Co., of Sixth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, that the Municipal authorities have no right to authorize any obstruction of the sidewalks, or to collect a tax for non-interference. If cranes were used, as in Europe, and even in our cities, where Ring rule has not been chronically rampant, the question would not arise. The merchants are inexcusably selfish in their dogged war against the convenience of pedestrians, and the City is in fault for condoning their misdeeds on payment of black-mail.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Central Park this afternoon, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.
1. Introductory March, "Central Park" ...... Dodworth
2. Overture, "Marriage of Figaro" ...... Mozart
3. Waltz, "New Vienna" ...... Strauss
4. Song, "Am Meer" (On the Sea) ...... Schubert

PART II.
5. Grand Potpourri "Reminiscences of Weber" ...... C. M. von Weber
6. Fanfare Militaire ...... Rossini
7. Glee, "When Winds Whistle Cold" ...... Bishop
8. Kaiser March ...... Wagner

PART III.
9. Caprice for Piccolo, "La Passanillo" ...... Gatti
10. Aria, "Inflammatus," "Stabat Mater" ...... Rossini
11. Mazurka, "La Rose" ...... Faust
12. Galop, "Fourth Edition Express" ...... Silberberg

Finale, National Airs.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The Commissioners of the Department of Parks met, yesterday, with Mr. Williamson in the chair, Mr. Wales and Dr. Hall also being present. It was ordered that the advertisements for coal and screened gravel should be republished, owing to an informality in the same. The bids heretofore sent in will therefore not be opened. The proceeds of the $10,000 King's Bridge bonds ($10,175) were ordered to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, subject to the order of the board. Dr. Hall moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

That we hereby tender to Hon. Henry G. Stebbins our sincere thanks for the courtesy he has uniformly manifested as presiding officer of this board; that we have thoroughly appreciated his valuable services as an efficient President, and trust that while he has, for personal reasons, resigned his official position, he will continue to aid us with his knowledge and experience in reference to matters connected with this department.

The board then adjourned until Aug. 6.

SALARY BROKERAGE.

Wm. Fletcher, lately a clerk in the Post-office, was yesterday arrested by a Deputy Sheriff, on the suit of Henry C. Scribner, for the recovery of $48 50, which sum Mr. Scribner advanced him on his salary in the Post-office for June. The complainant carries on a regular business in this Post-office salary brokerage. Fletcher, in consideration of the $48 50, signed a contract binding himself as agent to collect his own salary, $80, for Scribner and pay it over to him at the end of the month. He collected the money but failed to hand it over to Scribner. He was held in $500 bail to appear for trial in the Marine Court.

COPPER FOR SHEATHING.

By a circular letter transmitted to the Collector of the Port, yesterday, from Secretary Richardson, Customs officers are instructed that rebate of duties will be allowed on all copper used in the manufacture of sheathing for ships. This applies also to spelter used for the same purposes, if of foreign origin. The duties must be paid on both when the articles are imported, but on presentation of proper affidavits of the amount of the materials used in the manufacture of sheathing, rebate on the amount will be allowed. This ruling of the Treasury Department is made in the interest of ship-building here, for the encouragement of the building, and especially the repair, of vessels in native ports, instead of having them repaired, as is now generally the custom, in foreign ship-yards. The copper must be used in the same district in which it is taken from bond.

THE CASE OF HENRY H. BOODY.

THE SUIT BY A RAILROAD COMPANY—DUTIES OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.

In December last Henry H. Boody was arrested and held to bail in $100,000 in a civil suit brought against him by the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company. It was charged by the company that Mr. Boody, while a director and the treasurer thereof, had received for his personal benefit a share in the contract price for constructing the road, and a commission for negotiating the company's bonds, which went to pay the contractors, amounting in all to $277,321 14. This sum the company claimed, considering the position of Mr. Boody as director and treasurer, should have been paid over to it, and not appropriated to his personal use. The facts, as presented by plaintiffs, authorized an attachment against the defendant's property, and such order was made in addition to the previous order of arrest. Recently a motion was made before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of defendant, to vacate both orders, and a decision has now been rendered. While holding that the facts presented are such as entitle the plaintiffs to either an order of arrest against the body of defendant or an attachment against his property, (being a non-resident,) they are not entitled to both, the intention of the Legislature being to make either proceeding a complete remedy in itself.

On the question of defendant's right to the money in dispute, and the duties of corporate officers, the Judge, in his opinion, says:

"Acting in either one or both of these capacities, (director or treasurer,) it was the defendant's duty to the plaintiff to do whatever laid in his power to secure the construction of the railroad on the most economical terms, and for the best interests of the corporation whose officer he was. His position in each capacity was one of trust and confidence, requiring him to exercise the authority which the stockholders conferred upon him in the manner that in his judgment would be most likely to promote the prosperity and success of the corporation. He was its agent, possessing a large share of its power, and his position required him to exercise it, as other trustees are always required to exercise their authority, to promote the welfare of the body in whose behalf he was designed to act. For that reason it was his duty, so far as his efforts could be made effectual in that direction, to procure the plaintiffs' roadway to be constructed on the very best terms that could be obtained. And in order to insure the direction of his efforts to the accomplishment of that end, both the nature of his duties and the laws of the land combined to deny him the right, without the plaintiffs' assent, to take an interest with the contractors in the performance of the work which they undertook to perform for the plaintiff. The existence of such an interest would obviously induce him to violate his duties as director of the plaintiffs' corporate affairs, by stipulating for the payment to the contractors of a larger amount for the construction of the railroad than they would have otherwise been inclined to insist upon, or could have had any right to expect. The necessary consequence would be to induce him to assent to the payment of at least so much more of the plaintiffs' money for the construction of the railroad as he expected to receive by way of profits from the contractors, and bonus on the sale of the bonds, the direct result of which would be a violation of the obligation arising out of his duties to the plaintiffs. Neither the law nor good morals will sanction or excuse such a dereliction of duty on the part of a public or private agent; no person is allowed to profit by such a position. The law so far contemplates the infirmity of human nature, which renders it yielding to the inclination of interest, that it will not permit a person to place himself in a position where a conflict will arise between interest and duty. And if he does so without the knowledge or consent of the person or body to whom or to which he has incurred obligations requiring disinterested action upon his part, the profits secured by a departure from the strict observance of duty are held to be not his own, but to belong to the confiding principal represented, and at the same time deceived by him. This is a rule of law and equity too well settled to require authority to illustrate or sustain it. And under its application to this case the money retained by the defendant as his share of the profits made by the contractors, being the sum of $32,321 14, and that retained by him as the amount he was to receive on the sale of the bonds, being the sum of $245,000, was the money of the plaintiffs and held by him for their benefit. These are sums which, in effect, went into his hands for the benefit of the plaintiffs, and were never disbursed by him in or about their business. And when he failed to pay them over to the plaintiffs, and applied and appropriated them to his own use, he became liable to be arrested for such default under subdivision 2 of section 179 of the Code."

The Court having decided that plaintiffs could not have both remedies, permitted them to elect which order should be set aside. Plaintiffs' counsel elected to retain the order of arrest in force, and the order of attachment was accordingly vacated.

Henry J. Scudder and James S. Stearns appeared for plaintiffs; W. S. Cowles and John H. Wiggins for defendant.

ANOTHER BANK SUSPENDED.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK STOPS PAYMENT—THE CASHIER'S DEFALCATIONS.

The Hoboken Bank for Savings, at the corner of Newark and Hudson streets, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon suspended payment. The run of the preceding day had increased, and yesterday morning, long before the bank doors were opened, a crowd of depositors had assembled for the purpose of withdrawing their money. When the doors were opened, the crowd rushed into the office, and it became necessary to secure the services of a police officer to prevent confusion. A line was formed which reached down the stoop to the sidewalk, and each person applied in turn for his or her money; but when requested to hand in the pass-book for examination and comparison with the bank ledger, the depositors seemed to have a decided objection to such a course, and expressed an obstinate resolve to have their money at once. The bank had some time ago issued a notice to all depositors to send in their pass-books before July 15 "for the purpose of entering therein the amount of interest due on the several accounts, and also to compare them with the books of the bank." It appears that the defaulting cashier had been in the habit of receiving deposits, entering a smaller amount in the bank ledger and putting the balance in his pocket. He also appears to have drawn money from different deposit accounts by means of forged drafts, making the entry of such draft on the books of the bank. Without the pass-books it will be impossible, according to the officers of the bank, to find out the amount of these defalcations or the exact condition of the bank, although a large extra force of accountants has been engaged for the purpose. Finding the depositors unwilling to leave their pass-books for examination, a meeting of the directors was held yesterday morning, and at 1 o'clock it was decided not to receive or pay any more money until the examination had been completed, when the actual condition of the bank's affairs will be known.

The secretary of the bank, Mr. Hoyt Sandford, said he was sure that the bank had assets enough to pay every dollar, but that it would require time to realize the securities and adjust the accounts. When the examination is completed, the bank will publish a statement, and announce the time when business will be resumed. He had not the slightest fear of a permanent suspension, and said it would be only a matter of a very short delay. If the payment of the accounts had not interfered with the examination of the books, he did not see the advantage of a suspension at all; but as the depositors refused to give up their pass-books for that purpose, and insisted on their deposits being returned without such examination, the only course to be adopted was suspension. The cause of the run he could not understand, except that a panic had arisen when the defalcations of the Cashier became noised abroad.

Several persons yesterday morning deposited money in the bank, and others attempted to do so in the afternoon, showing clearly that the safety of the bank was not generally discredited; and even those depositors who wished to withdraw their money did not appear to have any doubts of the bank's solvency until after the suspension of cash payments, and then the feeling began to change. The bank doors will be opened to-day for the reception and comparison of pass-books, but not for any other business.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

A young man was found asleep in the barn of Mr. H. B. Kirk, of Morrisania, under suspicious circumstances, and, on searching his person, a slung-shot, candle, and a large bunch of keys were found. He was taken into custody by the police on suspicion of being implicated in some of the recent incendiary fires, and it is believed that he had taken refuge in the barn until he deemed it late enough to start on his work of plunder and destroying property by leaving his candle alight in a position where it would be sure to ignite inflammable materials when he should be far away.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUD.

The Custom-house authorities have made another seizure on the ground of frauds on the Revenue Department. The firm accused of smuggling is that of A. C. Downing & Co., No. 57 Beekman-street, and the amount in dispute is $73,000. A. C. Downing, in whose name the establishment is carried on, is no longer a member of the firm. The present proprietors of the business are William T. Stuart and F. Dougherty. They succeeded the former firm two and a half years ago, and allege that the charges are against the former, not the present firm. Counsel for Downing refused to say anything in regard to the charge against his client.

MINNESOTA AS A SUMMER RESORT.

WHITE BEAR LAKE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEIP HOUSE, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

I do not write to tell you of splendid toilets and beautiful women, of fancy balls, and tête-à-tête parties, of gay equipages, and sweep-stake races, or of a Saratoga, Long Branch, or a Cape May; but I write of cloudless skies, fresh breezes, cool nights, and balmy sleep, of primeval forests, of shady groves, and babbling brooks, and warbling birds, of an atmosphere sparkling with the glow of health, and of waters pure as rivulets of life, of fishing and hunting, and bathing, of nature's repose, and of human rest.

The people of cities on the approach of Summer rush to fashionable watering-places, the ladies exchanging the dissipation of the Winter for the excitement and abandon of the sea-shore or the crowded hotels of the springs, and the men go forth from their counting-rooms to whirl for a month or two through a mazy round of unrest, of dancing, driving, and politics. Both return home fagged out, glad once more to rest.

The question as to all this is *cui bono?* The ceaseless activity of American business life, the constant tension of the nerves, the aching brain, and the utter weariness of body and mind, are exhausting, annually, the vitality of the people of every class and of both sexes. In my own experience I have known, within a year or two, many cases of comparatively young business men, who have literally worn themselves out at money-making, dying of softening of the brain, or as insane as the worst maniac in the hospital. They cling to business to the last moment, and never forsake it until their bodies are worn out, their brains diseased, and they sink, human wrecks, into the grave, leaving their vast hoards of money to children, often to be squandered in useless lives of indolence and luxury.

THE REMEDY.

The great and only remedy is repose—absolute rest of mind, and of body and soul. The dissipations and excitements of fashionable watering-places do not furnish the remedy. The Summer vacation turns out to be a Bacchanalia, and weary and worn out and disgusted with the frivolities of the season, the participants return home to enter upon a long Winter of business confinement. It is no wonder that longevity is a word not to be found in the American vocabulary.

I beg pardon for these suggestions. They appeared to be necessary as a preface to what follows. I begin with the proposition that there is no place on the continent offering so great inducements to the tired and weary and sick as Minnesota. Everywhere over the State are found lakes and forests and hotels, at any of which a sojourn of a month or two would do the city people more real good than a dozen seasons at Saratoga or Long Branch. I do not say that they will find here the elegant hotels of the East. So much the better. They need a little "roughing it," and rest. The latter is the panacea. And yet they may not go amiss for sport. They will find the best fishing, including trout, and the best deer-hunting in the country.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

Sportsmen rejoice to see the 1st day of August. Then the hunting season begins. The prairies and wheat-fields are full of chickens, the woods of deer, the marshes of wood-cock, and the lakes of fish. One good tramp after a deer would do Wall-street men more good than all the mineral waters in the State of New-York, drank between the mazes of the dance and the study of stock. A gun and a dog, and a bag of game one day, a sail on the lake and a well-filled basket of fish the next, and so on, with sound, refreshing sleep at night, early to bed and early rising—these are the medicines for you, all ye who dwell in city hot-houses and are worn out with business troubles, all ye fair damsels whose lives are passed in the study of dresses and in wearing them.

I have been impressed with this way of viewing the subject by an experience of the last two weeks, passed at this place. White Bear Lake, distant from St. Paul some twelve miles, one-half hour on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad—now under the management of the Northern Pacific—with a depot at the lake, is one of the most beautiful spots in the State. The lake is five miles in diameter and about thirty miles in circumference. In the middle lies an island of eighty acres of maple, oak, and other forest trees—a famous sugar ground in Indian times and since. Its pebbly shores abound in cornelians, and afford excellent bathing. The water is as pure as if it gushed from mountain springs. The fishing is all that old Walton himself could have desired. I have seen since I have been here five or six hundred taken in a couple of hours during the afternoon by parties from the hotel. The lake is filled with perch—called here sun-fish and "croppies"—pickerel, black and rock bass, and pike. Deer are often seen by fishing parties on the shores of the lake. They seem to realize that they cannot be disturbed until after Aug. 1, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment.

HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The "Leip House," kept by Mr. William Leip, at which I have been staying, has been crowded, mostly by Southern people; but there appears always to be room for more. The house is located in a beautiful grove, directly fronting the lake. In full view are anchored the sail and row boats. To those who wish, experienced sailors are provided, who will take visitors out for an hour or two, or for all day, as they may desire. At almost every hour of the day the lake is studded over with white sails. The fare at the hotel is good, and just such as the epicure of city life should be put upon for at least two months in the year. There is a billiard hall, and other amusements for guests, but, gratefully let me say it, the faro bank—that accompaniment of modern civilization—has not found its way to these primitive places. Twelve years ago, on a visit here, I succeeded in a row-boat in leaving White Bear Lake at its south-eastern extremity, and reaching, by a small rivulet or channel, a small lake, some half mile distant, which proved to be swarming with fish. I caught, in the course of an hour, thirty pickerel and bass, with a trolling line only, the smallest weighing not less than four pounds. Ever since the picturesqueness and beauty of that crystal fountain has been photographed on my mind, and I have had a longing desire to revisit the glimpses of its shaded beauties. I made one attempt and failed. Undaunted, after a rest of a day or two, on Monday, the 21st, having procured the lightest boat I could find, and two excellent oarsmen, George Abbott and Peter Gilson, I started on my fishing and exploring expedition. We found the inlet closed and all over the intervening space a marshy meadow, with full growth of the bass hay, but in different places, what appeared little channels, devious, sometimes above-ground, and then sinking out of sight beneath the soaky sods. My gallant oarsmen stripped for the fight, and by pushing and pulling, immersed up to their waists, after an hour we succeeded in reaching the fairy lake. It is surrounded by bluffs rising precipitately from the water, and covered with virgin forests. Around it, at the foot of the bluffs, is a white fringe of lilies, extending to the edge of the clear water, which is only about 300 yards in length by 200 in width. It is a vast spring. There is no inlet, and no outlet except by the way we entered it. It is a perfect gem; I cannot describe it, because I do not wish to occupy so much of your space, and because this is designed to be a matter-of-fact letter, and not a poetical one. The water descends abruptly from the fringe of lilies at once to a depth of twelve to fifteen feet, becoming deeper until we found a depth of forty-five feet and no bottom. There is nothing to be compared with its color except the blue waves of the Mediterranean, and it is so clear and pure that we could see distinctly the fish lying on the bottom at a depth of fifteen to twenty feet. Its temperature was fifteen degrees lower than in the large lake (White Bear) we had just left. In going to our position for still fishing, I threw out my trolling line and caught a black bass weighing four pounds. It was not a favorable time for fishing, the hour being noon, and we left at 4 P. M. But we succeeded in catching some fifty or sixty bass, pickerel, and perch. It was the lake itself that I desired to see. Its beauty had lived in my memory through the changing vicissitudes of twelve years. Beneath the glowing sun of the South, in the intervening time, the fadeless beauty of that wild spot of enchantment had come to me in dreams. It is an object for the most skillful brush and easel, and I dismiss it with the wish that you and others might look once upon its fairy beauty. We christened it "Lake Lily," and left it alone in its loveliness.

Dwelling thus far, I must not forget to mention that there are two other excellent hotels—both beautiful places—on this lake shore—the Williams' House and Dunn's, both provided with boats and tackle, and offering good accommodations. But there a hundred other places in the State where the Summer tourist may find amusement and rest. The trip up the river is worth the expense of the whole season. How ridiculous that Americans should crowd to Europe every year, as ignorant of America, their own country, as the Shah of Persia, who has departed homeward, doubtless thoroughly convinced that all European thrones are as dirt compared with that of the "King of Kings." The beauties of Lake Pepin alone are unsurpassed on the continent, and there is no such diversity of scenery to be found anywhere as on the Mississippi and across Minnesota to the Red River of the North.

In all the trade of war no feat is nobler than a brave retreat. So why should not Eastern business men leave their counting-rooms, the ladies their perfumed boudoirs, give up their Summer flirtations at the watering-places, and come to Minnesota, and receive a new lease of life? It is no rest to be in the sight of the whirlpool. They must leave far behind them the associations of business and fashionable life, leave behind them the newspapers, and forget the world; leave behind them their flashing diamonds, and Paris dresses and laces, and furbelows and what-nots. The business man needs only a traveling and hunting suit, a pair of old shoes, easy fitting, and his gun. He might bring a book or two; but the less reading the better, if he reads at any other time. And the ladies should loosen their stays, unbind their ankles and feet, and give nature some repose.

I strongly recommend this mode of treatment, believing that in doing so I am giving to people who are gradually killing themselves the best medical advice, without a fee or a hope of reward. Two months' rest in Minnesota during the Summer is the trial I desire them to make; if not satisfied, the experiment need not be repeated. I write to those who wish to live. To those who are seeking death Minnesota offers no attractions. Here they would live in spite of themselves. There is little hope for the *blasé* single women of three or four Summer seasons in the East.

"The graces stand in sight; a satyr train
Peeps o'er their head and laughs behind the scene."

Let them come here and they are saved. Concluding, I would advise all for one season to try the climate and water and rest of Minnesota. The knowledge that the trip will give you of the vastness and resources and beauties of your native country would amply repay; but more important still, it will renew your health, give you a new lease of life, and prepare you as you were never prepared before for a Winter either of business or pleasure.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

REGULAR MONTHLY STATEMENT—DECREASE, $370,578 95.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,281,027,150 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	445,771,400 00
Principal	$1,726,798,550 00
Interest	30,979,469 68
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Principal	$14,678,000
Interest	46,300
Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$20,691,170 26
Interest	416,811 14
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,079,967 50
Certificates of deposit	33,570,000 00
Fractional currency	44,372,466 66
Coin certificates	42,831,800 00
Principal	$476,854,234 16
Unclaimed interest	14,534 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,239,021,954 42
Interest	31,457,115 66
Total	$2,270,479,070 08
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$80,144,185 98
Currency	9,316,689 48
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	33,570,000 00
Total	$123,030,875 46
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Aug. 1, 1873	$2,147,448,194 62
July 1, 1873	2,147,818,713 57
Decrease of debt during past month	370,518 95
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1873	9,932,505 91
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873	368,082,559 48
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 56
Interest paid by United States	20,447,986 26
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	4,225,853 55
Balance of interest paid by United States	16,222,132 71

THE LAST BOSTON FIRE.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—THE INSURANCE LOSSES.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—Among the owners of merchandise burned in the East Boston bonded warehouse, last night, were the following Boston firms: Sewall, Day & Co., R. S. Pray & Co., Wood & Co., A. C. Lombard & Sons, Benjamin Goddard, H. Gardner, J. Curtis & Co., Wm. Perkins & Co., W. F. Weld & Co., Baker, Morrill & Co., and many others. Sillsbee & Pickman, of Salem, large importers of hemp, suffered an estimated loss of $150,000, which is partially insured.

The Boston insurance offices had $210,000 on the fire. The risks elsewhere are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICES.	
Insurance Company of North America	$16,000
America	12,000
Pennsylvania	15,000
State of Pennsylvania	12,000
Delaware Mutual	35,000
Total	$90,000
FOREIGN OFFICES.	
Royal	$18,000
Imperial	20,000
London Assurance	16,000
Scottish	5,000
Commercial Union	10,000
Lancashire	9,600
Liverpool, London and Globe	26,000
Total	$104,600
NEW-YORK OFFICES.	
Mercantile	$11,500
Home	17,000
Citizens'	7,500
Tradesmen's	9,000
Lamar	5,000
Commerce	5,000
Hanover	5,000
Star	5,000
Hoffman	4,000
Clinton	1,500
Total	$70,500
CONNECTICUT OFFICES.	
Connecticut	$12,300
Ætna	10,000
Total	$22,300
RHODE ISLAND OFFICES.	
Atlantic	$5,000
Equitable	5,000
Total	$10,000
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Springfield	$6,000
Whitcomb's Agency	4,500
Total	$10,500
Total insurance on contents	$321,700

The building burned was insured as follows:

American, of Boston	$4,000
Mercantile, of Boston	5,500
London Assurance	5,500
Hoffman, of New-York	4,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	12,000
Total	$31,000

The loss on the building will undoubtedly be total, and on the contents there will be a salvage probably of from twenty-five to forty per cent. of the insurance.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Cotton in good demand: Ordinary, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 316 bales; gross receipts, 316 bales; exports, coastwise, 269 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 600 bales; stock, 26,263 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,803 bales; gross receipts, 2,143 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,508 bales; sales, 4,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 1.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; offerings light; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 139 bales; exports, coastwise, 149 bales; sales, 43 bales; stock, 1,654 bales. Weekly net receipts, 826 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,067 bales; sales, 228 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1.—Cotton dull and nominal: Middling, 19¼c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Good Ordinary, 17½c.; Ordinary, 14c.@15c.; net receipts, 484 bales; exports, coastwise, 298 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,023 bales. Weekly net receipts, 2,383 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,845 bales; sales, 850 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 1.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Low Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 175 bales; exports coastwise, 451 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 11,077 bales; weekly net receipts, 542 bales; exports coastwise, 1,024 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 1.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 131 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,645 bales not previously reported; sales, 80 bales; stock, 10,464 bales actual count.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union.. 92¼	100 Lake Shore...b3. 95
200 do......b3. 92¼	1200 do...... 95
100 do........ 92⅜	800 do...... 95
200 do........ 92¼	100 do......s3. 95
300 Pacific Mail..b3. 37⅞	100 do......b3. 95
10 N. Y. C. & Hud..105⅜	900 do......s3. 94⅞
500 do........c.105⅜	200 do......c. 94⅞
800 Erie Railway...... 59⅞	500 St. Paul...... 53
400 do........ 59⅝	100 do......s3. 53
100 Rock Island..b3.110½	100 do...... 52⅞
200 do........110½	100 do...... 53⅛
500 Union Pacific...... 28¾	100 Ohio & Miss...... 39⅞
100 do.......b3. 28¾	400 do......s3. 40
300 do........c. 28¾	100 do...... 40

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Ga. 7s, new... 90	200 N. Y. C. & Hud...105⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 93	700 do.bet. call.105⅜
2,000 U. Pac. 1st M. 82¾	100 do......b3.105⅜
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 72	300 do......s3.105¼
2,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st......b. c. 88⅞	100 do......b60.105¼
	100 do......105¼
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s......102¾	200 Erie Railway.b3. 59¾
	100 do.bet. call. 59⅝
4,000 Tol. & W. con. conv..x int. 85¼	100 do...... 59¾
	500 do...... 59⅝
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 85	200 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 95
1,000 T., P. & W. 2d. 77	300 do......b3. 95
5,000 B. H. & E. 1st 34	200 do......s3. 94⅞
3,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 79¾	100 do......c. 94⅞
75 Phoenix Bank.... 98	900 do...... 94⅞
10 Am. Ex. Bank....108½	300 do...... 94¾
35 Metropolitan Bk. 136	100 do......b3. 94⅞
100 Gen. Am. Bk..b3.100	500 do......s3. 94¾
36 Del. & H. Canal..114½	100 Panama..b.c.b3.115¾
48 do........114	100 Un. Pacific..b. c. 28¾
100 Canton Co...... 101	200 do...... 28½
100 do.bet. call. 102	100 do...... 28⅝
100 Erie Pf..bet. call. 73½	100 do......b10. 28¾
100 Harlem.bet. call. 133	100 Chic., B. & Q......106
300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 92⅜	600 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 69¼
200 do........ 92¼	300 do......b3. 69¼
400 do........ 92⅛	300 do...... 69⅛
100 do......s3. 92⅛	400 do......b3. 69⅛
1100 do........ 92	400 do......s3. 69
300 do......s3. 92	100 do...... 69
600 do........ 91⅞	40 N. J. Central......103
200 do......s3. 91⅞	500 Chic. & R. I...b. c.110½
400 do......c. 91¾	200 do......b3.110½
1000 do........ 91¾	100 do......110⅜
100 do......b3. 92	100 do......c.110⅜
400 do........ 92	200 M.& St.P.b. c.b10. 53
300 do........ 92⅛	300 do...... 52⅞
300 do......s3. 92⅛	500 do...... 52¾
100 do......b3. 92¼	200 do...... 53
200 do........c. 92	100 T.,W. & W.b. c.s3. 72½
500 do........ 92	100 do...... 72½
200 do........ 92	100 B., H. & E.b. c.s3. 2¾
200 do........ 92⅛	200 Del., L. & W.b. c.101⅜
100 Pacific Mail.b. c. 37⅞	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 39
100 do........c. 37⅝	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 40
100 do........ 37⅝	100 do......s3. 40
509 do........c. 37⅞	300 do......b3. 39⅞
400 do......b3. 38	300 do...... 39⅞
100 do........ 38	100 C., C.&I. C.b.c.s3. 32
100 do........ 37⅞	100 do...... 32
26 Mich. Cen...b. c. 95½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, C.'81.119½	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.b.c.117¾
8,000 U.S.5-20 C.'62.117	
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64.117½	14,000 U. S. 10-40 R..112⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....b. c.118⅞	5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..114⅜
	5,000 do......114⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Un..b3. 92⅛	300 Lake Shore...... 94⅞
100 do........ 92	200 Harlem......132½
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 37¾	200 do......b3.132⅝
100 do......b3. 37⅞	300 do......133¾
500 N. Y. C. & Hud..105⅛	300 do......c.133¾
100 do......s3.105⅛	100 Union Pacific...... 28¾
100 Erie Railway...... 59⅝	500 North-western...... 68⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 C. Pac.G.Bds.101¼	100 C. & N. W.b. c.b3. 68¾
600 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 92¼	100 do...... 68¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 72½	400 do...... 68⅝
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 37⅞	100 do......b3. 68⅝
100 do........ 37¾	1400 do...... 68½
200 do......s3. 37½	200 do......b3. 68½
20 N. Y. C. & H. R..105¼	300 do...... 68
400 do.....b. c.105¼	500 do...... 67⅞
100 do......s3.105⅛	500 do...... 67¾
100 do........105⅛	900 do...... 68
100 do........105¼	700 do...... 67⅞
100 Cleve.& Pitts.g'd. 89½	400 Del., L. & W......101⅜
100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.110½	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 53
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 39½	100 do......b3. 53
100 do......b3. 39½	300 do...... 52⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000 Western Union.. 92¼	200 N. Y. C. & Hud...105¼
300 do......s3. 92¼	100 do......b3.105¼
100 do........ 92¼	500 North-west....s3. 68¾
100 do......b3. 92⅛	400 do...... 68½
300 do........ 92⅛	200 do......b3. 68¼
200 do......b3. 92⅛	300 do......s3. 67⅞
400 do........ 92¼	1300 do...... 68
700 Pacific Mail...... 37½	100 do...... 68⅛
300 do........ 37⅝	500 do...... 68¾
100 do......b3. 37⅞	500 do...... 68¼
1000 do......s3. 37¼	500 do......b3. 68¼
200 do........ 37½	100 Lake Shore...... 94⅞
300 do........ 37⅝	200 do...... 94¾
600 do........ 37¼	100 do...... 94⅞
100 do......b3. 37¼	100 N. J. Central......103
1500 do........ 37¼	100 Rock Island......110⅜
100 do........ 37⅛	600 St. Paul...... 52⅞
100 do........ 37⅜	100 Tol. & Wab...... 72⅝
1600 do........ 37	100 do...... 72½
200 do......s3. 37	400 Ohio & Miss...... 39¾
200 Consol. Coal...... 56	100 C., C. & I. C...... 31¾
100 Union Pac...... b3. 28⅝	

FRIDAY, Aug 1—P. M.

Notwithstanding the very heavy disbursements of the Treasury in July on appropriations made by Congress to be available after the beginning of the new fiscal year, the Schedule of the Public Debt this afternoon shows a small decrease. The difference is $370,000 in favor of the First of August Schedule.

The principal changes in the character of the Debt is the transfer of $24,000,000 to the new 5 per cent. Funded Stock, and the reduction of $32,000,000 in the Debt upon which interest had ceased.

The Gold balances in the Treasury at the close of July were $80,144,000. The outstanding Gold circulation is $42,831,000.

The Public Debt, of all descriptions, less cash in the Treasury, is $2,147,448,000, as against $2,147,888,000 at the close of June.

The second Gold speculation, after the breakdown of the first, makes very slow progress. The sales to-day fell to 115⅝@115¼, after the Jay Gould clique had taken the $1,000,000 Treasury Gold yesterday at 115.77@115.75 ℘ cent. The weakness in the movement is not unexpected, nor is it difficult of solution. Most of the clique and the two or three prominent Banks lending their countenance to this miserable speculation against the Treasury credit have become heartily ashamed of their company, *and especially of their notorious and unenviable leadership.* One or more of the noisy promoters of the speculation—young gentlemen that may live long enough to learn better—meet us with the grave asseveration that they are only "Commission Brokers" in the purchase of Gold for a rise, while others are suspected of quietly slipping out at the expense of their confederates. Notably among the Banks facilitating the movement is the Fourth National, some of whose Directors recently joined in the views of Jay Gould as to the future of the market, and bought heavily for a rise accordingly, which is reported to have changed its course in lending Currency upon Gold Notes, at nominal rates of Interest. We hope the report is not without good foundation. We know of no Bank in the City that could so ill afford, for the sake of its mercantile Directors, to say nothing of the relations of the Bank to the Government, to identify itself with Jay Gould and the atrocious newspaper libels upon the integrity of the Treasury, recently put forth to countenance the threats of this man to *corner* all the Gold in the country, and to break Wall-street.

The foreign Bill movement to-day was 108¾@108⅞ for 60 days London, which is relatively a better remittance than sight, since the Bank of England rate of interest is down to 3½ ℘ cent., and 109⅜@109½ ℘ cent. sight or short sight. A fair business done for the streames of Saturday.

The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange was irregular through the day, most of the Railroads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail being lower in the forenoon on a comparatively moderate business. In the Afternoon North-west Common was especially weak, and Pacific Mail was heavily pressed by Brokers known to be in the interest of some of the new Directors. Although a majority of this Broad-street Board continue to talk and act as unfavorably, not to say recklessly, for the future of this hardly-used property, as their powers of invention will allow, we believe that a few of their number refuse to countenance the current exaggerations of the poor condition and prospects of the concern. This minority especially condemn the ridiculous rumor that the extra Government subsidy of $500,000 a year will not be availed of in October for the want of proper steamers for the China service.

The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out $700,000 on account of the 1st of August Quarterly Interest on the new 5 ℘ cent. Stock of the United States.

Closing Quotations—AUG. 1.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	116	xd 114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119⅜	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅞	118⅞
American Gold	115⅝	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105¼	105¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110½	110⅜
Pacific Mail	37½	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	73⅝
St. Paul Common	52⅞	52⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅞	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	92⅛	92¼
Erie	60	59⅝
Union Pacific	28⅝	28⅝
Lake Shore	94⅞	94⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅛	31⅝
Toledo and Wabash	72½	72⅜
Harlem	133	133⅝
Atlantic and Pacific	27	26½
North-west	69¾	68¾
Missouri Pacific	46½	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39	39

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Friday, Aug. 1, 1873.

Gold receipts	$373,560 26
Gold payments	1,169,757 39
Gold balance	42,914,060 18
Currency receipts	1,495,909 09
Currency payments	480,566 49
Currency balance	29,636,846 59
Customs	351,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81......118⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..117¾
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81......120	5-20 reg., '67......117¼
5-20 reg., '62......117	5-20 coup., '67......118⅞
5-20 coup., '62......117¼	5-20 reg., '68......117¼
5-20 reg., '64......117¼	5-20 coup., '68......118½
5-20 coup., '64......117¾	10-40 reg......115
5-20 reg., '65......117½	10-40 coup......115½
5-20 coup., '65......119½	5s coup., '81.....x. d.114⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....117	6s currency......114⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 93	Han. & St. Jo. con.. 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 92	Del., L. & W. 2d....103⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....x99½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext..x95½
Erie 1st, Ext......103¾	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div. 90
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......103½	Tol. & W. eq. bds... 82
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......101⅞	Tol. & W. cons. con.x83½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 98½	Gt. West. 1st, '88....x93
Long Dock Bonds... 95½	Gal. & Chi. 2d...... 98
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93	Chi., R. I. & Pac....102½
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.104	Mor. & Essex 1st....104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...102	N. J. Cen. 1st, n....x104½
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s.x97½	P., F. W. & C. 1st...104
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.. 97	P., F. W. & C. 2d.... 96½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.. 95	P., F.W.&B.8℘c.eq.b.103
Mich. S. 7 ℘ ct. 2d... 99	Clev. & P. con. S. F. 95
Clev. & Tol. S. F....101½	Clev. & P. 3d...... 98⅝
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.. 95	Clev. & P. 4th...... 85½
Clev., P. & Ash. o. b. 97¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F......100
Clev., P. & Ash. n. b. 97	Chi. & Alt. 1st......103¼
Buff. & Erie new bs.. 96	Chi. & Alt. Inc...... 95
Lake Shore div. bds.. 95½	Ohio & Miss. con...... 91¼
Lake Sh. con. c. bds. 98½	Ohio & Miss. 2d...... 84¾
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. 96	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 88
Cen. Pac. G. bds.....100¼	M.&S.P.1st,8sP.div.x106
Un. Pac. 1st bds...... 82¼	M.& S.P.1st,LaC.div. 90
Un. Pac. L. G., 7s.... 72	Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 79
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 60	C., Chi. & Ind. 1st..... 88¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75..102	C., Chi. & Ind. 2d....x68
Bel. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s.. 97	T., P. & W. E. D..... 91
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf...x87	T., P. & W. Bur. d.. 83⅞
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. 78½	Tol., P. & W. 2d...... 76½
Chi. & N. W. 1st....x97½	Bos., H. & E. 1st...... 34
C. & N. W. c. G. bs. 90	Ced. F. & M. 1st...... 79
Han. & St. Jo. L. G..104	B.,C.R. & M.1st,7s,g. 88

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97½	
City 6s, New	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	123	123¼
Pennsylvania Central	54⅝	54¾
Reading	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	25
Northern Central	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation	39	39¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	90⅞	91

The chief managers of the United States Mortgage Company desire it to be understood that they employed no unusual means, and no shrewd engineering to pass the bill, for the use or benefit of their Company, through the late Legislature, and which Gov. Dix, from a conviction of public policy, felt called upon to veto. The original draft of that bill which they caused to be sent to Albany was general and not special in its provisions. But as they were informed that, as no petitions had been sent up in favor of a general bill, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom the subject had been referred, would act upon the merits of each case presented. The bill was then made special, applying to the United States Mortgage Company, and authorizing Guardians, Trustees, Courts and all Corporations to invest in the Bonds of this Company. The Governor, without going into the other merits or objections to the Bill, refused his approval upon the ground that "Corporations" included Savings' Banks, whose investments could not be too carefully guarded. And while we still think he was clearly right, and might have made his objections much more general to this class of legislation, upon a most delicate subject, we have never for a moment believed, much less charged in our previous paragraph commending the action of the Governor, that the President of the Mortgage Company resorted to undue or questionable means to engineer the Bill through the Legislature. It is no reproach to say that it was engineered, and without much notice to the public.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co. are paying to-day the August Coupons of the St. Louis and South-eastern Road.

The Mississippi Central August Coupons are being paid at No. 20 Nassau-street by the Southern Railroad Association.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. are paying the August Coupons of the Marietta and Pittsburg Road.

The Bank of the Republic will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ℘ cent.* Aug. 11.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 16th of July, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,472,829..Increase....	£41,106
Public deposits	5,734,935..Decrease....	27,681
Other deposits	13,611,878..Decrease....	1,342,109
Government securities	13,278,154..No alteration.	
Other securities	18,241,179..Decrease....	1,429,011
Notes unemployed	10,686,635..Increase....	260,045

The amount of Notes in circulation is £26,101,560, being a decrease of £95,830, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £22,411,200, showing an increase of £36,618, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£22,411,200	£22,663,433
Reserve	11,309,640	11,498,198
Note in circulation	26,101,560	26,165,235
Rates of discount	4 ℘ cent.	3 ℘ cent.
Consols	92½	92⅜
French Rentes	56f. 30c.	54f. 39c.

Since the above return the Bank rate is down to 3½ ℘ cent, per annum.

The Board of Directors of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on Monday, Aug. 4.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per cent.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS. —Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 80 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

YOUR DIVIDENDS May be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY & ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion ensures an early and large advance on their market value.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Financial Agents.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 1, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Hops, bales	1
Bees-wax, pks	3	Leather, sides	2,346
Copper, bbls	13	Butter, pkgs	4,264
Flour, bbls	7,760	Cheese, pkgs	20,917
Meal, bbls	600	Stearine, pkgs	350
Wheat, bushels	17,267	Tallow, pkgs	40
Corn, bushels	81,100	Pork, pkgs	54
Oats, bushels	13,900	Cut-meats, pkgs	152
Dried Fruit, pkgs	6	Lard, tcs	488
Cotton, bales	747	Pea-nuts, bags	14
Eggs, bbls	1,185	Starch, pkgs	450
Flaxseed, bags	300	Tobacco, hhds	359
Hides, No	690	Tobacco, pkgs	1,036
Hides, bdls	8	Wool, bales	394
Resin, bbls	313	Whisky, bbls	375
Spirits Turp., bbls	7		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the brig Alpha, for Bristol—3,633 bags Oil Cake.

By the schooner Geo. Walker, for Gibraltar—2,100 cases Refined Petroleum, 162 hhds. Tobacco, 384 boxes Tobacco, 300 boxes Drugs, 5,000 Staves.

By the brig Isabel, for Barcelona—2,408 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Giacomo, for Cork—29,325 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Olimpo, for Penarth—23,260 bushels Wheat.

By the bark G. W. Jones, for Bristol—38,306 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Maurice, for Cadiz—1,000 cases Petroleum, 10,080 Staves.

By the bark Ocean, for Bremen—4,346 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner C. S. Bushnell, for Antwerp—4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 413 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Medea, for Cardiff—23,950 bushels Wheat.

By the brig L. L. Squire, for Trieste—2,271 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Robert Dillon, for Alexandria—15,044 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Clarabelle, for Ancona—1,549 bbls. Resin, 700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 800 cases Extract Logwood.

By the ship Yosemite, for Pacasmayo—176 pkgs. Machinery, 44 cars, 176 pieces Timber, 10 pkgs. Scales, 700 bbls. Cement, 27,013 pieces Lumber.

By the schr. J. M. Riley, for Havre—3,079 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Cecelia, for Queenstown—29,983 bushels Corn.

By the brig Nicolaus, for Constantinople—9,899 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Washington, for Liverpool—1,042 bbls. Resin, 141 bales Leather, 240 hhds. Tallow, 123 pkgs. Tallow, 40 bbls. Tallow, 500 Oars, 536 bags Oil-cake, 136 pkgs. Furniture, 1,679 Handspikes, 25 hhds. Grease, 24,119 bushels Corn, 12,000 Staves, 880 bales Cotton, 478 hhds. Tobacco, 10 boxes Clocks.

CANDLES—Have been in jobbing demand, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COCOA—Has been very quiet, Caracas ranging from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold ℘ lb.

COAL—Anthracite has been ruling very strong. Foreign has been in light receipt, and about steadily held. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 25@$6 25 ℘ ton.

COCOA—Has been dull, with Caracas quoted at 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ℘ ℘.

COFFEE—Brazil has been quiet and held firmly. In other styles there has been a moderately active jobbing demand at full former figures. Sales embrace 2,500 mats Java at 22½c. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., good ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c., gold.

COTTON—For early deliveries the market has been ruling lower, with an active market at the concessions. Sales have been 2,879 bales, of which 520 bales last evening, including 1,770 bales to exporters and 1,107 bales to spinners. For forward deliveries prices have been ruling ⅛c. and 3-16c. better on late deliveries, with to-day's sales as follows: August, 300 bales at 19⅜c.; 400 bales at 19 11-32c.; 200 bales at 19 7-16c.; 100 bales at 19 13-32c.; 200 bales at 19 9-32c., short notice; 800 bales at 19 7-16c.; 600 bales at 19 13-32c.; 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; 1,400 bales at 19 13-32c.; 100 bales at 19 5-16c., short notice; 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; 200 bales at 19 13-32c.; 600 bales at 19 7-16c.; 100 bales at 19 15-32c. September, 100 bales at 18⅜c.; 100 bales at 18 11-32c.; 800 bales at 18⅜c.; 200 bales at 18 13-32c.; 1,700 bales at 18 7-16. October, 100 bales at 17 15-16c.; 400 bales at 18c.; 300 bales at 18 1-16c. November, 400 bales at 17 13-16c. Total, 8,800 bales. The receipts at this port to-day were 747 bales, embracing 579 bales from Norfolk, and 168 bales per rail. The receipts at the ports to-day were 1,716 bales; thus far this week, 11,242 bales, since Sept. 1, 3,550,646 bales, against 2,669,583 bales same time last year. The annexed quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a more active market for State and Western Flour, the demand principally from shippers, with a steady range of prices supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,200 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, chiefly $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 45; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 55 ℘ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 35
Extra State	5 90@ 7 25
Extra City	6 00@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family extras; $5 30@$6 15 for very inferior stock, ℘ bbl....Oregon Flour dull and nominal, with choice Extra quoted at $9 50@$9 75; California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8@$9 50 ℘ bbl....Rye Flour quiet at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales 500 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 90@$5 25 ℘ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been steadily held from $3 10@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 15@$3 30 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to fancy; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 30, chiefly $3 30 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric; $3 35 for Golden Star; $3 50 for Golden Ear, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 650 bbls....Bag-meal has been selling at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ℘ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal slow of sale at from $7@$8 75 ℘ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign Dried have been quite active, with Layer Raisins much higher; sales have been reported of 8,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 30@$2 40; 150 bbls. Currants, 250 cases Sardines, quarter-boxes—part at 16¼c.; 3,000 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 75; 25 bags Brazil Nuts at 6½c.; 5,000 drums Figs, 9c.; 500 bags Languedoc Almonds on private terms. We now quote; Layer Raisins at $2 40; loose Muscatel do. at $2 90@$3 ℘ box; Valencia at 6½c.@7c.; Currants at 6¼; Figs at 8c.@12c.; Turkey Prunes at 16½c.@17c.; Almonds at 16c.@23c.; Filberts at 13½c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 6½c.@7c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and scarcely so firm; prices, however, are without decided change except for common and inferior grades, which are 1c. lower. Sales have been 128,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 22 for Rejected Spring, $1 25@$1 30 for poor to prime No. 3 Spring, $1 25@$1 35 for ungraded Spring, $1 41@$1 42 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 46@$1 47 for No. 1 Spring, $1 50 for Winter Red Western; also sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, all September, at $1 40; 30,000 bushels do., first half September, at $1 41, and 7,500 bushels new Amber Michigan last half August and first half September, $1 60....Rye firmer; sales have been 14,000 bushels Western, in store, at 80c., and also considerable to arrive on private terms....Barley and Barley-malt have been dull and unchanged....Corn has been scarcely so active, with prices weak; sales have been 86,000 bushels at 50c.@55c., per steamer, for Western Mixed; 55c.@57c. per sail; 58c. for Yellow Western; 48c.@49c. for heated....Oats have been a shade firmer, with demand quite moderate; sales have been 39,000 bushels at 41½c.@42c. for New Mixed Western; 48c.@52c. for White Western; 41c.@41½c. for Black Western.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull, but quoted firm; Bags ruling at 14½c.; Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 14c. for prompt deliveries. Stock of Gunny Cloth, New-York, 15,000 bales; Boston, 8,900 bales; stock of Gunny Bags, New-York, 4,700 bales; Boston, 1,350 bales.

HAY AND STRAW—Prices show some few changes, as will be noted below. The demand has been fair, with light receipts. The quotations are, for Hay—Choice Timothy, $30@$34; prime do., $28@$30; fair do., $22@$24; shipping do., $18@$20; Straw—Long Rye, $18@$20; Oat, $12.

HEMP AND JUTE—Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales Jute Butts at 2c. currency, 60 days. Other kinds quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, per ton; Manila, 10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4½c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Stock of Manila Hemp 29,200 bales here, 8,900 in Boston.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been ruling firm, with sales of 750,000 lbs. at 27¼c. for spot deliveries, and 28c. for futures. Iron has been quiet at unchanged prices. Sales have been 100 tons "T" rails on private terms; 200 tons old rails on private terms; 50 tons Eglinton at $47 50; 100 tons Coltness at $52; 120 tons double-headed rails at $48, cash. We now quote; Eglinton Pig at $45; Glengarnock at $46@$47; No. 1 American Pig at $45@$48; No. 2 do. at $43@$45; English Rails at $65@$68, gold; American Rails, at works at $75@$80; Old Rails, $46@$48....Pig-lead has been inactive, with foreign quoted at 6⅞c., gold, for ordinary....Spelter has been dull at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been in light demand, with Straits quoted at 31½c.@31¾c., with English at 28¾c., and Banca at 35c., gold. Sales, 5 tons English at 28¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been in better request. Sales have been 1,000 boxes Coke Terne at $8 75, gold; 700 boxes Charcoal at $10 75, gold; 1,500 boxes Coke, $8 75. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11@$11 25½; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 25; Coke Terne, $7 75@$8 50, gold, ℘ box....Zinc dull and wholly nominal.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate inquiry for boiling grades and a firm market. We quote: New-Orleans inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico, at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, at 18c.@38c.; English Islands, at 28c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine is dull and easier. Merchantable at the close was freely offered at 43c., with no buyers. Sales are: 150 bbls. at 43c.; 100 bbls. at 43½c. for Southern, and 44½c. for New-York; 200 bbls., seller's option all this month and 90 bbls. at 43c.@43½c. Resin—Strained is dull and nominally easier, quoted at $3 05@$3 10 for common and good. Sales are; 140 bbls. at $3 10. The fine grades are quiet; sales embrace 500 bbls. No. 1 at $3 75; 80 bbls. No. 2 at $3 20; and 200 bbls. No. 1 at $4. Tar is inactive; quoted at $4 12½ for Washington.

OILS—Sales have been 30 bbls. Menhaden at 41c.; 50 bbls. prime Winter Lard-oil at 74c.@75c. We quote: Crude Whale at 58c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 68c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do., 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 94c.@95c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@41c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44½c.@45c.; Yellow and White at 54c.@62½c. ℘ gallon; Palm-oil, 8½c.@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—The market has been depressed and much lower under unfavorable reports from the Creek. Crude in bulk, 7c. bid, 7¼c. asked. Refined at 17¼c.@17½c., with 3,000 bbls. sold at 17¼c. Cases at 22½c. Naphtha at 9½c.@10c. In Philadelphia lower, with 17½c. quoted as a nominal price for August, and sales reported of 20,000 bbls. for September at 17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher under an increased demand; sales have been 250 bbls. new Mess at $17 40, cash; 250 bbls. do. at $17 40, do.; 250 bbls. do. at $17 50, check to-morrow; 1,000 bbls. seller August at $17 50; 250 bbls. do. at $17 40; 50 bbls. extra prime at $14 37½; 15 bbls. prime Mess at $18 50. dressed Hogs have been selling at better prices, quoted at 6½c.@7½c.; Cut-meats have been quiet, with sales of 25 boxes Rib Bellies, 9⅜c.; 3,000 lbs. do., 9c.; 5,000 lbs. do., 10½c.; 5,000 lbs. City-pickled Shoulders, 8⅜c.; and 1,250 loose City-pickled Hams, 13½c.@14c.; Bacon has been held at 8½c.@8⅝c., for Long Clear, and 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Short Clear, with sales of 100 boxes Short Clear at 9¼c.; 75,000 lbs. loose Short Rib, 9¼c.; 50,000 lbs. do., on private terms; 20 boxes Short Rib, 9c. Lard has been ruling weak, but closed firm, with sales of 250 tcs. Western Steam, for August, at 8⅝c.; 1,950 tcs. do., 8 9-16c.; 1,250 tcs., for September, 8 11-16c.@8¾c.; 250 tcs., for October, 8⅞c.; 1,000 tcs., for December and January, 8⅝c. Of City Steam 146 tcs. were placed at 8¼c.@8⅜c. Stearine has been held at 9c., with 153 tcs. sold at this price....Beef has been quiet, the range having been from $8 25@$10 75 for new Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for new Extra do. ℘ bbl; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess, $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands....A good demand has been noted for Butter. We quote at from 24c.@31c. for fair to choice State at 31c.@35c.; for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly within the range of 16c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been weak, with State Factory, poor to very fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@14¼c.; chiefly at 13¼c.@13¾c. for fine, and 14c.@14½c. for strictly fine to very fancy stock, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13½c.; Western product at 9½c.@13½c.; for ordinary to very choice Factory; 5c.@6c. for Skimmed stock, ℘ lb.

SALT—Has been in light demand with small supplies, quotations are for Liverpool Ground at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 30, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull at 7c., gold, ℘ lb.

SOAP—We quote Castile at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅞c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been ruling strong under a fair jobbing demand. Mace quoted at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 26½c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c., ℘ lb., gold.

SUGAR—Raw have been somewhat irregular. An advance of ⅛c. is claimed, but while there has been a good demand at unchanged figures, there has been no disposition to meet any improvement. Sales have been 249 hhds. fair and good fair refining Cuba at 8 1-16c.; 230 hhds. scant fair do. at 7¾c.; 109 hhds. prime do. at 8¼c.; 110 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.; 358 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 188 hhds. fully Fair Cuba, 8c.; 1,200 boxes Centrifugal at 9¼c. We quote nominally: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in better demand, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's, 10⅝c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9c.@10½c., ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet at steady prices. Sales have been 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf within the annexed range: 100 cases Seed Leaf Sundries, crop 1870, 5c.@10c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf Sundries, crop 1871, 15c.@50c.; 100 cases Wisconsin Sundries, crop 1872, 5c.@6½c.; 100 cases Connecticut Seconds, 16c.@20c., and Fillers, 8c.@10c., crop 1872; 100 cases Ohio, crop 1872, 5½c.@6½c. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7c. @ 8¼c.	7½c. @ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8½c. @ 9½c.	9c. @10½c.
Good Leaf	10c. @10½c.	11c. @12c.
Fine Leaf	11c. @12c.	12½c.@13c.
Select Leaf	12½c.@13c	13½c.@15c.

And 1871 Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 11c.@14c.; Seconds, 12c.@25c.; Wrappers, 40c.@45c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@11c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 11c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 10c.@14c., Wrappers, 22c.@60c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 8c.@8c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 9½c.@12c. And 1872 Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut Fillers, 8c.@10c.; Connecticut Seconds, 18c.@22c.; Pennsylvania Assorted lots, 9c.@20c.; Ohio Assorted lots, 5½c.@7½c.; Wisconsin Assorted lots, 5¼c.@6½c. Havana Tobacco as follows: 75c.@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 95c. And manufactured thus: Black Work, common to medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common, 20c.@25c.; good and fine, 30c.@45c., ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been ruling a shade higher, with small sales at 97½c.

TALLOW—Has been very quiet, with sales of 115,000 lbs. at 8c.@8¼c. for good and fair lots of out-of-town stock.

WOOL—There has been a fairly active demand during the past few days at generally the same figures. Wools that were purchased early in the season are arriving quite freely now, and fleeces sell readily at prices varying from 45c.@50c. Foreign Wools are firm with rather a quiet trade. Prices in the West are very firm at 45c.@46c. We note sales of 10,000 lbs. Texas at 21c.@28c.; 9,000 lbs. do. at 30c.; 15,000 lbs. do. on private terms; 30,000 lbs. do. at 22c.@37c.; 10,000 lbs. Spring California, slightly burry, at 25c.; 5,000 lbs. do. at 26c.; 19,000 lbs. Fall California at 24½c.; 5,000 lbs. do. on private terms; 131 bales Spring do. on private terms; 48 bales do. at 25½c.@29c.; 1,000 lbs. Scoured Fall, low grade, at 55c.; 300,000 lbs. X and above, principally XX, on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Michigan Fleeces on private terms; 25,000 lbs. No. 1 Ohio do. on private terms; 8,000 lbs. do. on private terms; 2,000 lbs. Ohio do. on private terms; 10,000 lbs. do. at 50c.; 3,000 lbs. common do. at 38c.; 40,000 lbs. X and XX Ohio and Michigan at 46c.@51c.; 25 bales Shearlings on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Mestiza pulled on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Pulled on private terms; 2,000 lbs. extra do. at 43½c.; 5,000 lbs. super do. at 41c.; 4,000 lbs. Colorado on private terms; 8,000 lbs. English noils on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Scoured domestic on private terms; 7,000 lbs. Oregonian on private terms; 11 bales Montevideo on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Scoured domestic on private terms; 100 bales Cape on private terms, and 800 bales Australian on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been steadily held. The has been but a moderate amount of room offering. There was a good inquiry for vessels on charter. The engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 7,500 bushels of Wheat in bags for immediate shipment at 13½d.; 7,500 bushels of do. in bulk at 13¼d.; 15,000 bushels of Grain, for shipment 16th inst., at 12½d.@13d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 200 boxes Bacon at 50s., and by sail 15,000 bushels of Grain at 10d.@11d. To Genoa, 500 bbls. Resin, sail, on private terms. The charters comprise a British bark hence to Belfast, 3,800 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d.; a British brig, hence to an Adriatic port, 7,000 cases of Refined Petroleum at 48c.; an Italian brig, (relet,) hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 2,500 quarters Grain at 9s., if direct 3d. off and 10 gratuity; an Italian bark, (relet,) hence same voyage, 3,000 quarters Grain at 93c.; an Austrian bark, hence to Penarth Roads for orders, 3,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. 9d.; an Italian bark, hence to Trieste, 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 8s. 6d.; a British ship, to arrive, hence to Antwerp, 7,300 bbls. of Refined do., at 6s. 7½d.; a German bark, to arrive, hence to the German Baltic, 3,000 bbls. of Refined do., at 8s. 9d.; a North German bark, to arrive, hence to Dantzic, 2,100 bbls. of Refined do., at 9s.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 1, 1873.

There is so small a demand for Beef just now in this City, that the trade in horned Cattle is sensibly interfered with; trade is dull and prices are low without any immediate prospect of improvement. The herds to hand are largely of the Spanish breed, and are very poor and profitless; these same sell only in part, large lots remaining on hand from one market day to the next. The Native Steers are easier of sale and get cleared off in small lots; prices for Beeves were uniform on yesterday and to-day, being from 8c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 57 lbs. ℘ cwt.; Milch Cows doing moderately at our last quotations; Veals ranging from coarse quality grass Calves to fair quality; milk-fed Veals are slow from 5c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; Sheep sold in large lots from 4½c.@6⅞c. ℘ lb.; Lambs from 7c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; Live Hogs still nominal from 5½c.@5⅝c. ℘ lb.; City dressed from 6¾@7⅜ ℘ lb.; trade in hogs has slightly improved in feeling.

SALES.

Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 96 coarse Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 289 Texan Steers from 8c.@9c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 581 Texan Steers from 8c.@10c. ℘ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 45 good Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 8¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; 78 coarse Missouri Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 248 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 194 common Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¾c. ℘ lb., weights from 6½c. cwt. to 7½ cwt. M. Lauderbach sold for N. Morris 134 common Illinois Steers from 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 6½ cwt. W. R. Dudley sold for N. Morris 78 Cherokee Steers from 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 33 Texan Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 52 coarse Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. J. & D. Waixel sold for selves 240 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market, Kase & Houver sold 196 Lambs, weight 11,890 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 112 Lambs, weight 6,140 lbs., at 7¾c. ℘ lb.; 64 Lambs, weight 3,740 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; held on sale one car and a half of Lambs. J. N. Pidcock sold 65 Sheep, weight 5,550 lbs., at 4¾c. ℘ lb.; 88 Sheep, weight 4,990 lbs., at 4¾c. ℘ lb.; 205 Sheep, weight 16,740 lbs., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 255 Sheep, weight 23,340 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 346 Sheep, weight 19,520 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 79 Lambs, weight 4,310 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 123 Lambs, weight 7,010 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Communipaw Yards—1,615 head of horned Cattle, 613 Sheep and Lambs, 1,300 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards—192 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards on yesterday forenoon—240 head of horned Cattle. Arrivals due for this forenoon did not come to hand on time.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 20 cars reported to arrive, 867 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,480 head, or 440 cars, against 423 cars for the same time last week; the market was flat and no buyers were in attendance, and but little stock in the yards offering; there are no sales to report. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,400 head, against 15,400 head for the same time last week; all the stock in the yards were disposed of; Canada Lambs, $6 50@$7 25; Canada Sheep, $4@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$4 80. Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,500 head, against 25,000 head for the same time last week; the market continues flat; up till noon no sales had been made; owners are asking, $5@$5 10 for desirable Hogs; buyers are looking for a decline.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales confined to local trades. Wheat—No. 2 Spring was held up by the corner to $1 40 until 1 P. M., at which hour all outstanding trades for July were canceled, and prices dropped to and closed at $1 19; seller August steady at $1 14¼; seller September, $1 07 bid, $1 07½ asked; No. 3 Spring, $1 04½; Rejected, 90c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; 36¾c. bid for No. 2 Mixed, spot or seller August; 38½c. seller September; Rejected, 34¼c.@34¾c.; no grade, 29c. Oats quiet and weak at 36½c. for No. 2, cash; 26¼c. seller August; Rejected, 23½c.@24½c., according to location. Rye quiet and weak at 57c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal for spot; steady for September; sales of No. 2 Fall at 81c.@81½c., seller September. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 93½c. Pork steady at $15 62½, spot or seller August; $15 30, seller September. Lard quiet and unchanged at 7⅞c., cash. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 7½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Freights firm; Corn to Buffalo, 5¼c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 233,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour 58,000 bushels Wheat, 244,000 bushels Corn, and 22,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—Lake and Rail Imports—3,600 bbls. Flour, 47,890 bushels Wheat, 43,861 bushels Corn, 66,528 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 350 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments—148,056 bushels Wheat, 181,742 bushels Corn, 56,150 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—19,950 bushels Wheat, 59,418 bushels Corn, 21,700 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 75. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 38; small lots do at $1 41; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 38@$1 39; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 30; Chicago No. 1 Spring at $1 30; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 28; White Canada at $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan at $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 45c.; 12,000 bushels, per sample, in lots, at 42c. Oats steady; sales of 2,500 bushels Chicago No. 2, in lots, at 37c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt quiet; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 93c. Provisions unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Flour unchanged; business small. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 3 Red Fall at $1 25; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 40; sample lots lower at $1 30 for prime. Corn dull and drooping at 38c.@39½c. for No. 2 Mixed in elevator; 42c. for sacked. Oats irregular at 29½c.@31c. for No. 2. Barley dull; sales of New Spring at 65c. Rye higher at 68c.@70c. Whisky—Advancing tendency; sales at 91c.@92c. Pork unchanged at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; sales of small packed lots at 8½c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon strong; sales of small lots at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, seller September, 10⅞c.@11c. Lard quiet; sales of small lots of Refined at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Summer Steam held at 7⅝c.; Winter Steam sold at 7⅞c., seller January. Live Hogs firmer at $4 10@$4 50. Cattle firm and fairly active; sales of Fat Texans at $3 75@$4 50; choice native Cows and Heifers and coarse Oxen, $3 50@$4; good to choice Beeves, $4 50@$5. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 Hogs, 1,500 Cattle.

OSWEGO, Aug. 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $1 48. Corn quiet; sales of 1,200 bushels, in car lots, at 52c. Corn-meal at $1 15 for bolted; at $1 10 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts at $18; Shipstuffs at $19; Middlings at $20, ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 7½c.; Corn, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—To Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—24,400 bushels Wheat, 1,206,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—5,500 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 1,331,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Aug. 1.—Flour steady. Wheat—New 2c.@4c. higher; Old, 1c.@2c. lower; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 65@$1 66; No. 3 do., $1 65; New, $1 55; No. 1 Red, $1 55; New, $1 45; No. 2 Red, $1 53; New, spot, $1 36@$1 36½; seller August, $1 36@$1 37; seller September, $1 38½; No. 3 Red, $1 20. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed spot and seller August at 43½c.; seller September, 45c.; seller October, 46¼c.; Low Mixed, 43c.; White 53½c.; no grade, 37½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 36c. for No. 1; seller August, 33c.; No. 2, 32c.; seller August, 31c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,800 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, and 15,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; choice White, $1 70; fair to prime do., $1 50@$1 65; choice Amber, $1 65@$1 66; good to prime Red, $1 60@$1 63; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 55; Western Red, $1 45@$1 50; do. Amber, $1 52@$1 55. Corn steady; White Southern, 83c.@86c.; do. Yellow, 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western, 56½c. Oats—Southern, 43c.@44c.; Western Mixed, 40c.; do. White, 43c.@44c. Rye firm and scarce at 65c.@70c. Hay unchanged. Pork quiet. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 10⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@16c. Lard dull and nominal at 8c.@8¼c. Western Butter unchanged and steady. Whisky, 96½c.@97c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat selling freely on arrival at $1 20@$1 30. Corn firm and in good supply at 58c.@62c., for sacked. Oats firm and scarce at 44c.@46c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Pork quiet and steady at $16@$16 50. Bacon in good demand at 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats firm at 8c. for Shoulders; 9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Hams steady and in fair demand at 13c.@13½c. for Plain; 14½c.@15c. for Sugar-cured, Canvassed and Fancy, packed. Lard quiet at 9c.@9½c. for choice Tierce; 10c. for Keg. Steam, 8¼c.; small order lots, ¼c. higher. Whisky firm at 92c.@93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Flour dull; sales of Treble Extra at $6 50@$7 50; Family, $8@$8 75. Corn scarce at 60c. for Yellow Mixed, 73c. for White Mixed. Oats dull at 42c.@43c. Bran dull at 80c.@85c. Hay dull at $22 for prime, $27 for choice. Pork dull at $16 75. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 9c. Bacon firmer, at 9¼c. for Shoulders, 11¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 15c.@16c. Lard dull; choice scarce, at 8¾c.@9c. for Tierce; 10c.@10¼c. for Keg. Sugar and Molasses—No movement. Whisky—Supply light; sales of Louisiana at 95c.; Cincinnati, $1; Evansville, 95c. Coffee sold at 18c.@22¼c. Exchange—Sterling, 126¾; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¼.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Groceries firmer but not quotably higher. Petroleum declining; Crude, 12½c.; Refined, 17½c. on the spot and for the month. Flour firm; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extra, $4 50@$5 50; State, Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $7 50@$8 75. Wheat dull; holders anxious to sell; Red, $1 40@$1 58; No. 2 Spring, $1 38@$1 40. Rye, 73c. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@53c.; White, 68c.@70c. Oats firm; White, 48c.@59c.; Mixed, 40c.@44c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky active and higher at 97c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Wheat very quiet at $1 25@$1 30. Corn quiet at 43c.@44c. Oats quiet at 33c.@43c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork held at $16; offerings light. Lard dull; sales of Kettle at 8½c.; Steam held at 8½c. Bulk Meats firm and in good demand; Shoulders at 7⅝c.; sales at 8½c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides at 9½c.; sales at 9⅝c., buyer August. Bacon strong and higher; sales of Shoulders at 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides at 10⅜c.@10⅝c. Whisky steady at 92c. Flour quiet at $6 25@$6 50. Rye quiet at 70c.@72c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Flour dull and lower at $5 50@$6 50. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 26; No. 2 at $1 19⅝, cash; August, $1 17⅝; September, $1 09½. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 at 26c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 33¾c. Rye advanced and in fair demand; No. 1 at 58c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring at 80c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 11c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra White, new, $1 60 bid; No. 1 White, old, opened at $1 52, closed at $1 53; Amber Michigan, old, $1 55 bid; new, $1 34. Freights strong; to Oswego, 10c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 35c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn—Yellow scarce and firm at 56c.; White dull and drooping at 60c. Oats quiet and weak at 40c.@42c. Bacon dull and a shade lower at 9¼c. for Shoulders, 10⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11c. for Clear Sides. Lard dull and unchanged. Pork dull and drooping at $17 25@$17 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 38c. Resin lower; $2 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 55.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug 1.—Flour—Receipts, 400 bbls.; market quiet. Oats—Western, 46½c. Sales of No. 2 Treadwell, Canada Wheat, at $1 87.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—Wheat quiet; sales of No. 1 Red, new, at $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 27. Corn, Oats, and Petroleum steady and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 1—12:30 P. M.—Monday next will be a bank holiday, and the London markets will be closed. American Securities—There have been no transactions thus far to-day, and prices are nominally unchanged.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46¾.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅞.

2 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94⅜; 1867s, 94⅜; New 5s, 90¼.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ½ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £285,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94¼; New 5s, 90⅞.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1—P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 1—P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 52c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable September, at 8⅞d. The sales of the week have been 111,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 16,000 bales on speculation. The stock import is 848,000 bales, including 355,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 39,000 bales, including 24,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 65,000 quarters, including 59,000 quarters American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 3,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm, and tending upward. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 13-16d. Provisions—Lard, 38s. ℘ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock at sea bound to this port is 379,000 bales, including 53,000 bales American. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 1st inst. have been 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 11d.@12s. 3d. ℘ cental for Club California White, and 11s. 10d.@12s. 3d. for Red Winter. Corn, 28s. 3d. ℘ quarter.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,250 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, September and October, at 8⅞d.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 13½d.@14½d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 1—1:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 13½d.@13¾d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 42s. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 9s.@9s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Linseed-oil, £33 5s.@£33 10s. ℘ ton.

ANTWERP, Aug. 1.—Petroleum, 38f. for fine Pale American.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The debt of the City and County continues to increase, first, because the taxes of the year have not begun to come in yet, and we must borrow for current expenditures in anticipation of the receipts of the last three months of the year; second, because we have to keep on paying the old debts left us by the Ring; and thirdly, because we must, on account of the Riverside Park, Broadway widening, and other improvements, incur heavy liabilities on the understanding that they are to be repaid out of assessments. Deduct from the gross amount of the City and County debt the short bonds to be paid out of this year's taxes, and its actual total becomes $103,442,557. Then deduct the assessment bonds which ought to be repaid out of the money received from property-owners assessed for local improvements, and the net amount of the debt becomes $82,931,185. Unfortunately, the $20,000,000 worth of assessment bonds are not quite so certain to be met out of the returns of the assessments, as they are ultimately paid. The City will, [illegible]nal, have to bear a share of this burden, which tricky lawyers will succeed in shifting from the shoulders of property-owners. This much we can congratulate ourselves upon. It is nearly two years ago since the Ring was broken up. Had these gentry remained in undisturbed enjoyment of power till now, we should certainly have known nothing about the true proportions of the local debt, but it would very probably have been at least $50,000,000 more than it is.

The way in which personal scandals are manufactured by the *Tribune* against its political adversaries is clearly explained in another column. Mr. T. MURPHY is a sort of "bogy" among the persons whose sole claim to attention is that they are disciples of HORACE GREELEY. They have, as usual with imitators, caught all the vices of their master, without any of his virtues. It is conclusively proved that the statement recently forged by these persons to the effect that Mr. MURPHY desired to buy certain property and sell it to the Government at an advance does not rest upon the slightest foundation. Mr. MURPHY has no more to do with the transaction in question than the reader of these lines, and the calumniators knew it well. The explanation of the owner of the property in question is quite conclusive. The law would afford redress for these continued libels, and we hope yet to see the principal author of them brought to punishment.

That our merchants are put to the greatest inconvenience by the present arrangements of the Postmaster General for the transmission of mails to Europe is well known to the whole commercial community. While such a steamer as the *Russia* went out last Wednesday without a letter, a wretched tub carried the mails, and the White Star steamer which leaves the port to-day will in all probability get in before her. The confusion and loss of time which this arrangement occasions cannot be overestimated. Americans in Europe, whether in business or not, complain bitterly of the delay in the receipt of their letters. The commerce between the United States and Great Britain is far too important and valuable to be trifled with in this absurd manner. The pretense for giving the mails to the slowest steamers is that the Williams and Guion line is owned by Americans. We give a list of the proprietors elsewhere, and it will be seen that the largest shareholder was an American, but has renounced his nationality, and is now an English subject, and recently a candidate for the Mayoralty of Liverpool. The whole question is too frivolous to be worth a moment's discussion. The point to be studied is, how to get our mails over to Europe in the quickest way. The Postmaster-General has shown us "how not to do it." It is to be hoped that Congress will come to the relief of our merchants—provided no change for the better can be made before it meets.

Dr. VANDERPOEL gave, at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, a vivid description of the state of the Lower Bay, and of the shores of Staten Island, owing to the washing up by the tide of the dead animals and rotten beef taken in charge by the New-York Rendering Company. This nuisance has been a chronic one for some years past, and the Board of Health cannot act too vigorously or promptly in putting an end to it. Prof. CHANDLER was doubtless right in urging that legal proofs of the non-fulfillment of contract should be obtained before rescinding the one which the New-York Rendering Company has so constantly evaded. It is some consolation to be able to rest assured that cautious action does not mean with the present board, as it did with their predecessors, no action at all.

Public confidence in bank management promises to be rudely shaken this year. Close upon the suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company comes the news that a savings bank in Hoboken has stopped payment. It is the old story of careless supervision and fraudulent breach of trust. The misappropriations of the Hoboken cashier partake of the character of petty larceny, and he will doubtless be ranked as a low and vulgar kind of swindler by people who have euphemestic ways of describing the peculations of the President of the Brooklyn Trust Company or of the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank. He has the additional disadvantage of being subject to be tried, if anywhere, in New-Jersey, where neither courts nor juries are quite so open to sentimental views of law as in New-York.

THE VIRGINIA CANVASS.

Virginia last year gave a moderate Republican majority on a vote considerably lighter than that cast in 1869, which was the year of the last severe struggle. A careful examination of the figures will show, however, that the Republican gain was a solid one, and one that may reasonably give the party great courage in the canvass just opened. In 1869, the Conservatives—as the Democrats like to call themselves in that State—had a majority of over 18,000. In 1870 this had fallen off to a little under 10,000. In 1872 it was changed to a Republican majority of nearly 2,000. The Conservatives claim that this was due to the lightness of the vote, but since 1869, the heavier the vote the weaker they have found themselves. The vote of 1872 was some 10,000 greater than the vote of 1870, but the Democratic majority vanished. Moreover, the vote for Congress, last year, was some 6,000 heavier than the vote for President, but the Republicans still held a good majority on the total vote, though in several of the districts the majorities against them reached the discouraging figures of from 4,000 to 7,000. This shows that the Republican strength is steadily growing, and that their victory last year was not the work of chance. And in this connection it must be remembered that Virginia is not in any sense a negro State. The whites have a majority of registered votes, according to the last registry of about 30,000. The Republican voters must, therefore, have been drawn constantly more and more freely from the whites.

These facts are interesting because the Democrats have deliberately chosen to make the coming campaign turn on the question of the supremacy of the whites. They have taken the stand boldly that Virginia should be ruled by native white Virginians, and it is to that end that they invite votes. There are some minor issues as to internal improvements in the State, and questions of local administration. But the Richmond *Inquirer*, the chief organ of the Conservatives, declares that the canvass is to be a "race between the races for the State Government of Old Virginia." It may be added that parties are divided as to all minor issues along nearly the same line that divides them as to this one.

We regard this position of the Virginia Democrats as not only a narrow, bigoted, and absurd one, but as the most unfortunate for the State that they could have taken. It will be a happy day for the South when her voters vote without reference to their race. Never till that day comes will the best interests of the Southern States be conserved by their respective Governments. And that day will not come until the negro is able to believe, and is made to believe, that the native whites will not be governed in their treatment of him by his color, but by his character and conduct. The Conservatives of Virginia are doing all they can to convince the negro that character and conduct are of no value, and that they will band themselves against him under all circumstances. Since they take this position, there is only one source of hope for the permanent welfare of the State, thus threatened with a political war of races. It is for the more intelligent whites, who do not share this obstinate narrow-mindedness, to openly repudiate it, and to show the negroes that they need not fear political ostracism so long as they perform with prudence and sincerity the duties of citizenship.

This is what the Republicans of Virginia are now doing. They have nominated a strong ticket, containing the names of whites only, and headed by a native Virginian of distinguished character and abilities; and they propose, in opposition to the Democratic cry of white supremacy, the simple doctrine of political equality without reference to race. They have entered on a good fight, and it will be well for the State and for the country if they shall win. Until the insane hostility to the negro and the Northern man can be subdued, Virginia will remain what she is to-day, and for many years has been, a State of vast possibilities and no prospects. The State can only develop its great natural resources by aid of northern capital. Northern capital will not come until Northern men are allowed to bring it without moving into an atmosphere of suspicion, aversion, and prejudice. At present the Conservative Virginian has but three names for a Virginian who is not a Conservative. If he is colored he is a "nigger." If he is a native white he is a "scalawag." If he is a Northern man he is a "carpet-bagger." And these are the terms, not of the bar-room and the "stump," but of the best journals of the aristocratic white party of Virginia. The Republicans have undertaken to break down the political power of this party. They are entitled to the hearty sympathy of Republicans everywhere. If they win, they will not only have given a check to an arrogant and offensive organization, based on the meanest prejudice, but they will have gone far toward opening in Virginia a field of the greatest fertility for Northern enterprise and capital.

COLLISIONS WITH FREIGHT-TRAINS.

There has been no cause of fatal railroad accidents more persistent than that arising from the careless and reckless way in which the time of freight and passenger-trains is adjusted. The slow-going freight-train has possession of the track only on sufferance. It has to dodge a "lightning express" here, and await the passing of a mail-train there; it gains the right of way on a certain portion of the track only after a specified time of waiting, and all the calculations on which its time-table is drawn up assume that every siding can be reached without a hitch, and every switch adjusted with equal certainty and promptitude. The finer these calculations are made the faster can an enormous traffic be carried on a permanent way of very inadequate extent, and the more tempting will become the opportunity of concealing enormous dividends under an artificially-expanded stock, and of cheating the public out of a due return for extensive franchises and liberal guarantees. But it is possible to shave too close on time-tables as well as in other matters. The sluggish freight-train is apt to break through the symmetrical arrangements of ingenious managers, and the heads that puzzle over the regulations for its devious progress are apt to become impatient or confused over their task, and to adopt some perilous initiative on their own account.

A glance over the record of the so-called "accidents" of last year affords numerous illustrations of these statements. In February there was a collision, with disastrous results, on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, all because the conductor of a freight-train mistook his time for going on by about four minutes. In July there was another fatal collision on the Pittsford and Auburn branch of the Central Railroad, because a coal-train which ought to have waited at a switch preferred to go on, and so came in the way of the Baltimore express. In October there occurred the terrible "accident" on the Eastern Railroad, at Seabrook, owing to a switch being misplaced, "by some person unknown," of course, and to the night-express from Bangor being thereby sent crashing into a freight-train standing on a siding. In the same month a passenger-train ran into an empty coal-train on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Bordentown. Then, about the close of the year, there occurred the collision near Bergen Tunnel between the Erie express and a freight-train which was in process of "switching."

These few illustrations are selected from the long record of last year, mainly because they represent what may be called the different types of the accidents which result from the running of freight and passenger traffic on the same track. Their degrees of fatality have comparatively little to do with the lesson to be drawn from them. That they did not all result in a fearful sacrifice of human life was simply due to chance pieces of luck for which the various companies deserve no sort of credit. This remark applies very emphatically to yesterday's casualty on the Hudson River Railroad near Tarrytown. It is no doubt a common enough occurrence for a southward-going freight-train to be in process of "shunting" to the middle track while a northward-going express is rushing along the outside track beyond. To the mind of the ordinary railroad official such a combination of circumstances would appear to be attended with no possible danger. Still, the unforeseen did happen yesterday, as it has a perverse habit of doing now and again just to spite the ingenious compilers of railroad time-tables. The engine of the freight-train jumped the track while passing over the switch, and a coupling having, with equal perversity, given way a stray car was pitched over where, of course, nobody ever suspected it would be, right in the way of the approaching Saratoga express. Suppose that instead of making an erratic movement into the river the engine of the freight-train had also been pitched in the way of the express? Instead of a few slight wounds we should have the record of at least a score of people killed, and fifty or sixty more maimed and bruised after a fashion that they would never be likely to forget. In that case the "accident" would have ranked as a "horror," a "holocaust," or a "railroad butchery," and would have been a nine days' topic of talk and indignation. It is matter for sincere rejoicing that it was not so, but the lesson of the disaster is just as clear as if it had been many times more terrible, and the railroad company ought to be held to just as strict an account.

RUNNING IN DEBT.

We wonder that some benevolent and prosperous man does not establish in our colleges a chair of domestic economy, the first business of which should be to explain the dangers of debt. Professors occupying such positions might not find many ardent disciples among our young people; but if they had the sense, adroitness, and courage to treat the subject in its most important bearings, they might do a great service to their pupils. Getting into debt is not our national failing. In some sections of the country it is even yet a comparatively unknown method of getting on. But in our large cities the practice is increasing year by year, and as an element in our domestic economy it is exceedingly mischievous. What makes it the more unpleasant to contemplate is the fact that our young people take to it far more recklessly than their fathers and mothers, and that a sentiment wholly mistaken and injurious is growing up with reference to it. Concerning the use of credit in business we do not now propose to speak. Within certain limitations, which it is not very difficult for every man of sense and probity to fix for himself, commercial credit is a valuable and efficient aid to the transactions of modern times. But incurring debt for the ordinary expenses of a household is a matter that stands on a very different footing, and should be treated in accordance with very different rules.

It is not too much to say that in domestic management the cases where resort to credit is justifiable are rare exceptions, and those where cash payments are far the best are the almost invariable rule. In the first place, the man or woman who pays cash for all that he or she buys, can purchase at less cost than one who obtains credit. Money, in large or small quantities is, to business men, something the use of which must be always paid for. If your grocer, or your dry-goods dealer, has paid for the goods which he sells you on credit, he is entitled to interest on their value. It is not customary to charge interest, as such, on retail accounts, but it is charged in the increased price of each article, and rightly. If the dealer has himself bought the goods on credit, then he is obliged to pay interest, which he must get back again from his customers. The purchaser, therefore, who pays in cash is entitled to reduction, and if he, or she, is observant and careful, will generally obtain it. Such a purchaser is entirely independent. The dealer has no claims to continuance of custom on account of credit granted, and the purchaser is free to seek the commodities desired where they can be got best and cheapest.

Any head of a household who has observed at all carefully the wide differences in quality and price of goods consumed in the family, will acknowledge that this freedom is worth much. Nor will any experienced person deny that dealers take advantage in numberless small ways of their credit customers. Does any reader know of a bill that ever shrank with time? And are not misunderstandings as to the items of long-standing accounts frequent and impossible to adjust fairly and fully? Carelessness is a common difficulty with shopkeepers, but it is singular that their mistakes are seldom against themselves. When to carelessness is added the undeniable disposition on the part of many toward petty cheating, it is evident that paying as you go abridges greatly the opportunities for those slight but constant losses which eat away small incomes, and are the subtlest foes of saving.

But these obvious advantages of paying cash for family and personal expenses are small compared to the beneficial effect upon the persons themselves who adopt that method. Dr. FRANKLIN says that the man who saves sixpence a year will sometime be rich. It is as plain as that two and two cannot make five, that the man who does not live within his income will never be independent, much less wealthy. But to live within one's income is a hundred times easier to him who pays cash than to him who runs in debt. The first knows at all times what his resources are, and can, if he will, reserve a portion of them. The second is pretty sure not to know what his net resources are. He is constantly being surprised by the presentation of bills he had forgotten, or of bills larger than he expected. It is generally not for our necessities, but for our indulgences, that we most readily incur debts. The consequence is, that when the bills for the indulgences come in, it is not easy to cut down on the more necessary expenditures, and the amount of the bills is added to the total outlay and deducted from the savings. Moreover, the invariable payment of cash is an always operating and efficient check on extravagance. Few human beings have the strength of mind necessary to comprehend the full significance of a dollar of indebtedness incurred. No one is of such mean understanding as not to perceive the value of a dollar paid out of hand. The payment of cash is not only an incentive to foresight; it is in a certain sense a substitute for it. No one of moderate income will waste a great deal if the rule is faithfully adhered to.

And who can tell the variety and intensity of the temptations that should be avoided by this simple yet difficult practice? How many men and women have made shipwreck of fair prospects, of home, of comfort, of character, of happiness for the want of the self-restraint which this rule would help them to exert! If hell is paved with good intentions, the road to ruin, material and moral, is made smooth by the innumerable opportunities for debt offered in our cities. The tendency of modern law has for many years been against severity to the debtor, and it is hopeless now to seek to reverse it. But there was a certain justice to all concerned in the law which compelled a man who ran in debt to face disgrace and privation as the possible consequences of default. We cannot restore any such condition of things. But it would be well if, in domestic matters, people would establish a law as rigid for themselves.

A GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT.

In his entertaining and instructive book, *The Intellectual Life*, Mr. HAMERTON dwells with enthusiasm on the benefits of exercise in the open air. His praises, too, carry the conviction of experience, for in the pursuit of his profession he has himself tramped over a large part of England and Scotland, not to speak of France. Undoubtedly he is right. Brisk, vigorous, active, out-door life, is the surest road to health and strength. Without this wonderful refreshment, our ally of the free air and sunshine, exercise, loses half its power for good. It is this which makes boating so beneficial, though in point of fact there are many exercises of the gymnasium better adapted to physical development; and as we have before pointed out, some of the adjuncts of rowing are positively detrimental. But at least it brings men out of doors, *sub Jove*, as the Pagans had it, with a wise suggestiveness that Christians might not improperly profit by; and so far it is better than all the pulleys, and dumb-bells, the clubs, and parallel bars, of the gymnasium.

These, indeed, are not to be despised. They have their part in the system of regeneration, and are useful to brace up and harden flaccid muscles, to tighten relaxed sinews. Even in weather like this, they need not and ought not to be abandoned. It is a mistake to suppose that gymnastic exercises, in moderation, will result in physical discomfort, even on the hottest days. On the contrary, as all who have tried it know, a brisk turn of half an hour in the gymnasium, followed by a cold bath, is the best possible protection against the malice of the dog star. The reaction leaves the gymnast cool and comfortable, while indolence, swinging in hammocks, fortified with fans, and swallowing cooling drinks, only gets hotter and hotter. If every man who can afford the time—and the busiest would find it possible with a little management—would make it an unvarying rule to spend a half hour morning and afternoon in some well-appointed gymnasium, dyspepsia would have fewer victims, and the coming generation would be incomparably a stronger and a handsomer race.

Still, this is not everything, since, unluckily, most of our gymnasiums are built indoors. It is our misfortune that neither our climate nor our manners will permit that invigorating exposure to all the winds of heaven which made the benefit and the glory of the Greek *palœstra*. Yet it seems as though we failed to make use of even such opportunities as custom and climate have left us. For example, there is talk of a grand athletic tournament to be held next Winter by the pupils of the various gymnasiums in this City and Brooklyn. The idea is a good one; but where is the meeting to be held? In the Academy of Music, of all places in the world! This is a very great mistake. If the young gentlemen who are managing this very praiseworthy enterprise really wish to make the most of it, either as a spectacle or as an enticement to their muscular career, let them anticipate a little the season they have set, and hold their tournament in Autumn, and in the open air. Framed in a setting of verdant slopes, blue skies, and waving woods, relieved with a few white tents, and a thousand varying and brilliant costumes, their leapings and turnings and tumblings will lose, they may rest assured, none of their attractiveness, and, under proper auspices and favoring weather, may help to make a spectacle worthy of remembrance.

SICK CHILDREN.

"The Children's Sea-Shore House" is the name of an institution which has been recently opened at Atlantic City. The building was erected by Philadelphians "for the reception of invalid poor children during the Summer months." The accommodations are not designed to be entirely gratuitous, the statement of the managers being that they "will begin with accommodations for fifty or sixty children, and while they will aim to make the institution in a measure self-supporting, by the charge of a small weekly board, no child will be turned away because it comes to them without means, but will rather be doubly welcomed." The institution originated in an experiment tried on a smaller scale a year ago. A few ladies and gentlemen, in the early part of last Summer, rented a cottage capable of comfortably containing ten or twelve invalid children. The whole number of children received during the season was twenty-seven. The experiment was so successful that the association, after being regularly incorporated, erected the present building on a fine lot, 150 feet wide and 800 feet deep, which had been bought by one of their number and given to them.

The plan of making the institution in a degree self-sustaining is a good one, not only on account of the greater extent of usefulness which can be attained with the same amount of funds, but also because there are many persons that will now be willing to avail themselves of its benefits who would be reluctant to accept them as an entire gratuity. There is a large class to whom it would be an impossibility to obtain, in any other way, such advantages as this institution would afford their children, who could, without much difficulty, pay the rate of board which it charges, ($3 a week,) and who would greatly prefer doing so to having the accommodations furnished exclusively as a matter of charity.

There is, in all our large cities, great need of arrangements whereby not only invalid poor children, but those who are not invalids, can be boarded out of town for a small portion, at least, of the Summer. This is true not only of the extremely destitute, but of well-to-do working people. For a man who has to feed and clothe a family, and pay his rent out of day-laborer's wages, to send his children into the country, even for a week or two, in hot weather, on account of their health, is often as impracticable as it would be to take a trip to Norway or Italy for his own health. To the family of such a man the Summer is not unfrequently the season of greatest suffering. They can generally find means to protect themselves in Winter tolerably well from the cold, but hot weather comes upon them not only unmitigated, but with all the attendant evils which render it peculiarly formidable in a city, and especially to the poor of a city.

The institution of which we are speaking was designed particularly to give a certain class of invalid children the benefit of sea air. The change of air thus afforded, it may be here remarked, is especially advantageous in reference to a place like Philadelphia, which is fifty-five miles, in a direct line, from the nearest point on the ocean. It is not improbable that there will, in the course of the next two or three years, be established on some of the beautiful hills, of which there are so many within twenty miles of that city, institutions for the accommodation of poor children in the Summer, designed for cases where sea air is not especially needed, thus securing greater proximity to the homes of the parents, and perhaps avoiding some of the expenses necessary to the maintenance of a house on the shore.

This form of benevolence is one in which there is little danger of abuse or misapplication of money. The money given can all be used in exact accordance with the designs of the donors. There is no fear of drunken fathers taking it for liquor, or foolish mothers spending it to dress up the children in absurd and useless finery. In regard to the field of operations for such institutions, no one can doubt that it is sufficiently large to employ profitably all the money and time which the benevolent public can give to it. Let any one ask himself the simple question, How many children are there, in New-York alone, to whose parents the idea of Summer board for them is one the practicability of which has perhaps never even been thought of?—and he will be fully convinced of the truth of this statement. The country air, which is felt to be so desirable by the rich merchant for his children, is far more needed by the children of the laboring man. If the inhabitants of spacious mansions find it beneficial to their children's health to take them out of town in June, and not bring them back till the latter part of September, most assuredly there is need that some opportunity should be given for children who live in such habitations as most of the poor are obliged to occupy, to be away from the City for at least a week or two in the course of the Summer.

ASYLUM OR PRISON?

The inadequacy of our laws to make suitable provision for what may be called intelligibly, if not quite accurately, criminal insanity, is sufficiently well known, and has been more than once adverted to in these columns. The difficulty is complicated by the unscrupulousness of advocates, the stupidity of juries, the pretentious ignorance or jealousy of medical experts, the general failure of the elaborate machinery we have devised to detect convicts and prevent crime. When a murderer, for example, is acquitted on the ground of insanity, the chances are about even that he is, or is not, of sound mind. If, being sane, he is committed to a lunatic asylum, we inflict on him a punishment worse than death, and utterly unjustifiable under our laws. Beside the torture of being confined with crazy people, the nameless horrors of daily and hourly contact with frantic maniacs or gibbering idiots, the sane prisoner so confined stands every chance of losing his own senses. The effect on sane minds of constant association with the insane is well known. Even physicians who make this a specialty, it is said, sometimes lose their reason. A few days since, Dr. THOMAS DUDLEY, for many years assistant physician of a lunatic asylum at Lexington, Ky., committed suicide in a fit of mental aberration induced, it is supposed, by his long and intimate connection with his demented patients. It would almost seem as though there were in the constitution of the human mind a certain morbid sympathy ever eager to assume the hue and fashion of alien disease.

If this be so, confinement of the sane with the insane is surely a refinement of cruelty which Christian and civilized justice cannot tolerate. Yet murder has been done and must be avenged. How do we go about avenging it? By first pretending that the murderer is insane, and so irresponsible and not to be hanged; then locking him up for a varying period—a week, a month, a year—in a lunatic asylum; then discovering him to be sane, and turning him loose again upon society with the stain of blood-guiltiness not yet wiped out. If we may believe a Western contemporary, this is the precise process which has been pursued, and is on the eve of completion, in the case of the well-known MARY HARRIS. This young woman, it will be remembered, shot a clerk in the Treasury Department, at Washington, because he declined to marry her, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Since then she has been confined in an insane asylum near the capital, until a few weeks since, when she made her escape, but was shortly recaptured in Philadelphia and brought back to her old quarters. It is now asserted that she is not only not at present insane, but that she never was, and that measures are about to be taken to effect her release.

One of our ablest lawyers, and one of our most distinguished psychologists, have lately expressed a decided opinion that insanity of the will such as obliterates the sense of right and wrong, and destroys the responsibility of a moral agent, is much less frequent than many persons and almost all jurymen have supposed. One of them goes so far as to say that many really insane criminals retain sufficient sense of right and wrong to be responsible and properly punishable for their unlawful acts. What, then, shall be done with a sane criminal, falsely alleged to be insane, on that score acquitted, and finally released after a year or two years' confinement in an asylum? Is such confinement, exceptionally cruel as we admit it is, to be regarded as equivalent to the life imprisonment, or the loss of life inflicted on the sane criminal; or will the law carelessly permit itself to be outwitted by cunning rogues and unscrupulous attorneys?

We have no desire to prejudice the case of MARY HARRIS, who, if sane, should certainly be removed from her present quarters at once. But to the minds of many, such a disposition of like cases will not seem so conclusive or satisfactory as society might desire, or as justice certainly demands. And if there be a better way of settling such doubtful questions, it appears to be time that we ascertained it.

MALICIOUS FALSEHOODS.

THE TRIBUNE'S CALUMNIES AGAINST MR. THOMAS MURPHY EXPOSED.

The readers of the *Tribune* on the 30th of July were regaled with another piece of scandal about Mr. T. Murphy's connection with a scheme from which they "expected to derive a handsome profit by purchasing a large piece of property, at Laight and West streets, and selling it to the General Government, at a great advance, for public storage and other purposes." The owner, Mr. Spofford, of No. 27 Broadway, and Acting Collector Leydecker, were spoken of very freely, and the latter was quoted as having made certain statements which, on investigation, proved to have been distorted before printing. Our reporter called upon Mr. Leydecker, yesterday afternoon, and obtained from him a clear and accurate statement of the purport of his conversation, had previously with the *Tribune's* reporter. The Acting Collector said:

"A young gentleman visited me the other day and began to ask some questions concerning this very property. At the time I was not aware that any attempt would have been made to twist the meaning of what I said. I spoke of the buildings as being just the kind needed by the Government for public storage. They were admirably located, and were large and strong enough for the purpose; but I did not in the most remote way refer to Mr. Murphy. He has no possible connection with the transaction, which is directly between the Government and Mr. Spofford. Mr. Murphy is grossly slandered by the *Tribune's* statement, and cannot, to my knowledge, which is perfect on this subject, have any interest in the fate of these stores. The fact is, Sir, the young man who interviewed me never alluded to Mr. Murphy at all, and strictly confined himself to ascertaining the pending of negotiations between Mr. Spofford and the Government. I will say to you that such do exist, and may be terminated affirmatively. We want a public store now, since the fire yesterday, and I see every reason for believing that the Laight-street property will suit the Government."

Mr. Spofford was next visited, and very courteously stated to the reporter that nearly every allegation concerning Mr. Murphy and the Laight-street property was maliciously false. In speaking of the article in question, Mr. Spofford remarked:

"I am the owner of the property, and have had no communication with Mr. Murphy, directly or otherwise, about it. My dealings have been with the Government officers altogether. Indeed, Mr. Murphy heard of my desires to rent these stores to the Government for the first and last time when he was Collector. His connection with it was slight then, and ceased absolutely before he resigned his office. But, my dear Sir, this attempt to blacken Mr. Murphy is not the only falsification in the article. There are many others, for which the *Tribune* may possibly have to account ere long. What they are I now decline to indicate."

There is every reason to believe that the whole fabrication was the result of a plot against Mr. Murphy, whose character the *Tribune* folks seem to have taken particular pains to decry as much as possible. Special dispatches were furnished in advance to the correspondents of Western papers crediting the Tribune with the possession of the slander. It is well known that Mr. Whitelaw Reid has a personal grudge against Mr. Murphy, and has no scruple about his means of gratifying it.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE FORTHCOMING SESSION AT ELMIRA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, July 31, 1873.

Elmira is peculiar in at least one respect—the hearts of its hotel-keepers are not wholly given up to greed of gain. It was no sooner announced that the thirteenth meeting of the National Educational Association would be held here than it was certain that the place would be crowded by an influx of strangers, all anxious for accommodation during the 5th, 6th and 7th prox., the days on which the convention will this year hold its sessions. Here was a splendid opportunity to put up prices to a ridiculous point; but instead of this it is announced that during that time the prices at the leading hotels will be reduced. Hence those strangers who prefer hotels to quarters with private families can be accommodated at the Rathbun House for $2 per day; at the Tremaine, Delevan, and Hathaway for $2 50; and at the Lyon House for $3. As, in addition to this, cheap railroad tickets will be issued on the lines and other roads centering in Elmira, the expenses of attending will be reduced to a minimum.

The object of these annual meetings of the Educational Association is a comparison of the thoughts of the representative men of the country on the subjects discussed. With this view, the general will be short—not over half an hour to a session—and the following general discussion with this part of the programme a prominent and attractive feature of the meeting.

The general association is divided into four departments, called the Normal Department, the Department of Higher Instruction, the Department of Elementary Schools, and the Department of Superintendence. These departments are this year in the charge, respectively, of A. G. Boyden, of Bridgewater, Mass.; J. D. Runkle, of Boston; H. A. Calkins, of New-York, and W. T. Harris, of St. Louis.

The morning and evening of each day of the meeting will be occupied by the general association, and the afternoon by the four departments. No programme of the exercises of each day has yet been made out, but by the courtesy of the Committee of Arrangements I am able to give a list of all the essay papers which are to be read, except in the Department of Superintendence, the details of which are not yet settled. As the order given is correct, an approximate idea of what is to be done on any particular day can be arrived at by dividing the list of subjects into equal parts, one being allowed for each session.

Eight papers are to be read before the general association. They are as follows: 1. "Ought the Chinese and Japanese Indemnities to be Refunded Unconditionally, or Devoted to Specific Educational Purposes?" In the discussion Mr. Chin Laisun, of Shanghai, will speak of the new educational movements of China, and Prof. R. H. House, of the Imperial College of Tokei, (Yeddo,) of the new educational plan of Japan. 2. "Upper Schools," by Dr. James McCosh, President of Princeton College. The discussion will be opened by Samuel Fallows, Superintendent of the Schools of Wisconsin. 3. "How much Culture shall be Imparted in our Free Schools?" by Richard Edwards, President of the Normal University of Illinois. Discussion opened by J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of the Schools of Pennsylvania. 4. "Should American Youth be Educated Abroad?" by M. H. Buckham, President of the University of Vermont. Discussion opened by H. B. Wilson, Superintendent of Schools of Minnesota. 5. "Education in the Southern States," by Hon. J. C. Gibbs, State Superintendent of Schools, Florida. Discussion opened by E. H. Fairchild, President of Berea College, Kentucky. 6. "Coeducation of the Sexes," by President White, of Cornell. 7. "The Relation of the General Government to Education," by Prof. G. W. Atherton, Rutgers College, New-Jersey. Discussion opened by John Hancock, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati. 8. "Educational Features of the Vienna Exposition," by Prof. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin.

Only four papers are to be read before the Normal Department. They are: 1. "The Duties and Dangers of Normal Schools," by Richard Edwards, President of the State Normal University, Illinois. 2. "Elementary and Scientific Knowledge," by John W. Dickinson, Principal of the State Normal School, Westfield, Mass. 3. "Training Schools—Their Place in Normal School Work," by Miss Delia A. Bathrop, Principal of the Training School, Cincinnati. 4. "The Relative Contribution of Scholarship and Methods to the Power of the Teacher," by Henry B. Buckham, Principal of the State Normal School, Buffalo, N. Y. In addition to set papers on the above subjects, discussion will be invited on the two following questions: 1. "To what extent and in what ways ought a normal school to conform its plans to the wants of the region in which it is located?" 2. "What should the normal school aim to accomplish in the teaching of natural science?"

In the department of Higher Instruction three papers are to be read, and on the following subjects: 1. "National University," by Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University. 2. "Study of the Classics," by Prof. Edward S. Joynes, of Washington and Lee University, Virginia. 3. "A Liberal Education for the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. W. P. Atkinson, of the Institute of Technology, Boston.

Before the Department of Elementary Schools two papers will be presented on "Elementary Reading," and they will be followed by a discussion of the subject. The first is on the "Thought and Sentence Method," by G. L. Farnham, Superintendent of Public Schools, Binghamton, N. Y., and the second is on the "Phonetic Method, with Pronouncing Orthography, in its Relations to other Methods," by Dr. Edwin Leigh. The following additional papers will be read before this department: 1. "Arithmetic—Principles and Methods of Illustration," by M. McVicar, Principal of the State Normal Training School, Potsdam, N. Y. 4. "How may the elementary school instruction be made most useful to the Future Citizen?" by H. F. Harrington, Superintendent of Schools, New-Bedford, Mass. 5. "What number of school hours, daily, is most profitable for children under ten years of age?" by Andrew J. Wyckoff, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio. The following question for discussion will be proposed, and it certainly is not the least important on the list: "How may pupils in elementary schools be trained to speak and write our language correctly." This is the last of the long list of subjects. It only requires a glance at them and at the names of the men who are to treat them to discover clearly the interest which attaches to the present meeting of the association.

In this connection it may not be out of place to state that an excursion to Niagara, at reduced rates, is planned for those members of the association who may wish to go on it, after the final meeting, on the 7th.

FRENCH MEDAL TO PROF. WATSON.

Prof. James C. Watson, of the University of Michigan, who has charge of the Observatory at Ann Arbor, has received a gold medal awarded him by the Institute of France for valuable astronomical discoveries. The Ann Arbor *Register* gives a description of it, and says: "The medal was awarded to Prof. Watson by the Imperial Institute of France in July, 1870, but on account of the war its completion and transmission were delayed. It was constructed at the French Mint, and accompanying it was the certificate of the Director of the Mint as to its fineness and weight, as well as 225 francs in bills of the Bank of France, being the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated by the Institute for the medal. It is exquisitely wrought and has on one side a bust of Minerva in half relief, surrounded by the words: 'Institut Imperial de France. Conseil. Art. Berthelli.' The other side has inclosed in a massive wreath the following words: 'Academie des Sciences. Prix d'Astronomie, fondation Lalande, James Craig Watson, 1869.'"

BORELLY'S COMET.

Rear Admiral Sands has transmitted the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1873.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Prof. Hall, of this observatory, last night observed the comet discovered by Borelly, at Marseilles, Friday, July 25, and announced to us by Prof. Henry, from a cable telegram received by him. The position is as follows: Washington time, July 30, 12h 23; right ascension, 1h., 16m., 26s.; declination, 7° 39'. Motion a mall and south-east.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SANDS,
Rear Admiral, Superintendent.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

THE HUDSON RIVER LINE.

COLLISION OF THE SARATOGA EXPRESS WITH A FREIGHT-TRAIN.—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

The Saratoga special express of the Hudson River Railroad, which left this City at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, met with a serious accident. As the train was bowling along at the rate of forty miles an hour, it suddenly came into collision with the extra freight-train bound for New-York about a mile south of Tarrytown at 9:44. Two persons were injured, it is feared, fatally, and one seriously, another has received very painful injuries, and at least a dozen have been bruised and cut by the splinters and broken glass. The freight-train was running, the conductor says, at the rate of six miles an hour when the accident occurred. The collision was caused by the sudden jumping off the track of engine No. 83 of the freight-train. Instantaneously the baggage-car of the passenger-train and the forward car of the freight-train—loaded with oats—collided. One side of the baggage-car was smashed into splinters, and the two trains, going at their respective speed, rubbed and jolted against and tore each other to pieces in their progress. The freight-train was soon brought to a stand-still after the accident, but the passenger-train went ahead for nearly a quarter of a mile before stopping. The terror of the passengers in the Saratoga train can be better imagined than described. Women fainted, children screamed piteously, and strong men turned pale. The engine, which jumped off the track, was nearly thrown into the river, and lay yesterday afternoon a helpless wreck on the shore. The special train was made up of five cars, the baggage-car, the Wagner drawing-room cars Mayflower, Mohawk, and Cataract, and an ordinary railroad coach in the rear. All the cars were full of people, and there were four persons in the baggage-room. Those who were on the passenger-train say that the sensations experienced by the jar of the colliding cars and the sound of crushing woodwork and glass was of a horrifying character, and will be ever remembered. It was thought at first that many more people were injured than the estimates of the casualties indicate, and the number of slightly wounded covered with blood gave rise to extravagant rumors of the extent of the accident in the village of Tarrytown. Wild stories floated into the village of large numbers of killed and wounded, and the gossips magnified the number of dead into several hundred. Everybody who had friends and relatives in any way employed on the railroad rushed down to the depot for tidings, fearing the worst. Station Master A. De Revere immediately set to work to give all the assistance possible, and very soon organized a wrecking-train, which was at once dispatched to the scene of the accident. The passengers were transferred to a train of passenger-cars made up at Tarrytown, and this train proceeded to Saratoga about one hour after the accident.

Just as the trains had been brought to a stop after the accident, and while all was for the moment terror and confusion, Dr. James W. Scribner, of Tarrytown, was riding near the scene of the collision on his return to his office from a visit to a patient. Seeing the crowd on the road, he drove toward the wreck, and as he approached met a messenger going to summon him to attend the injured persons. He hurried to the spot and gave all the attention he could to the sufferers. The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Warren in New-York, as soon as they heard of the accident, sent Dr. Henry B. Sands and Dr. Smith to Tarrytown, and they, together with Drs. Scribner, Dalgains, and Freeland, were on hand to minister to the wounded. The doctors say that Mrs. Warren may recover. The shock to her nerves was very serious. If she does recover, they say she will be disfigured for life. They describe Mr. Warren's wounds as not of a dangerous character. He has a cut over the right ear, and a contused scalp-wound higher up. If Mrs. Warren is in a condition to be removed to-day, she will be brought to the City.

The brakeman of the freight-car, Robert Finley, No. 532 West Twenty-ninth-street, was the most seriously injured of any one. He had a leg and arm broken, and his skull was fractured. Many of the humbler employes of the road complain that he was neglected altogether at the time of the accident. He was brought to Thirtieth-street and carried in the ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. His recovery is considered impossible. Besides those already mentioned, Ed. Vosburg, a brakeman on the road, who was riding free to Albany in the baggage-car, was badly injured about the head. A little boy residing in Tarrytown, whose name was not ascertained, was also slightly injured. Others were scratched by the splinters and glass, but received no severe injuries. A gentleman, with his two little sons, who was riding in one of the drawing-room cars, had with them a narrow escape. A beam from one of the shattered freight-cars shot through the window, passing over the head of one of the boys, and in front of the father, and close to the other boy's head. The father, on finding all safe, first wept, and then was beside himself with joy. Some one spoke to him about his baggage, but he said impatiently: "Oh, never mind the baggage, we are safe." Then he insisted that he should own the chair his boy sat on who escaped so narrowly, and in his excitement offered $1,000 for it. He can obtain it at a much lower price, if in his calmer moments he still desires to possess it.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Such an accident as the jumping of a car off the track could hardly occur without there being something the matter with the rails. Persevering inquiries were made, and it was finally discovered that the casualty was occasioned either by a defect in a switch or by the negligence of the switch-tender in not completely turning it. If the switch is not completely turned, a car is almost certain to run off the track at the frog. The special express was going along straight ahead and the freight-train was turning off to another track. The locomotive of the freight-train struck the frog and shunted off into the river, and the car loaded with oats, before mentioned, turned in an opposite direction, and collided with the baggage-car of the special express-train, which dragged by at its forty-mile speed, smashed and broke everything in its progress. Had the two locomotives come into collision, the consequences might have been fearful from exploding boilers, scalding steam, and burning cars, or had the leading drawing-room been struck the loss of life might have been very large.

SUPERINTENDENT TOUSEY'S STATEMENT.

Yesterday evening a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Tousey, the Superintendent of the Central and Hudson River Railroad, in relation to the accident which happened at Tarrytown in the morning. The gentleman exhibited much surprise at the terrible nature of the reports in circulation about it. "It was, after all, a slight accident so far as casualties are concerned," said Mr. Tousey. "Nobody was killed, and only three or four were injured. Mr. and Mrs. Warren, of these, were hurt most severely; the former's head was cut by the glass, the latter received a wound above the eye, and her right cheek bone, I think, was chipped a little. Mr. Miles O. Beach, the lawyer, had the back of one hand lacerated by the flying plate-glass; the others suffered so slightly as to be able to continue their journey to Saratoga without finding it necessary to call in a surgeon to dress their wounds. At any rate, I, who was at the scene of the disaster until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and saw all of the injured, tell you that not one was fatally or even dangerously stricken. The baggage-man, Vosburgh, did not meet with any such dire calamity as some of the afternoon papers would make out, nor were any children slain as reported."

"How did the accident happen? What caused it?"

"A loose wheel on the freight-train's engine, I think; but of this I cannot yet be wholly positive, as, up to the time of my leaving, the locomotive was still in the creek. I will draw a diagram of the rails and scene of the accident on this piece of paper for you. Here, you see, are three tracks, the right, looking toward New-York, for the down freight-train, the centre for the freight-train to switch on to at Tarrytown, and the left for the 'up-passenger train.' The freight-train came along a little ahead of the 'up-train,' and was carefully switched by the tender off of the 'down track,' toward the centre rails. As the engine glided upon the connecting rails, from some unforeseen cause—a loose wheel, I think—it jumped off the rails and bumped along the ties until it came to the curve of the centre track proper, where it veered suddenly to the right, rushed across the 'down track' again, and leaped into the creek. The cars' momentum was so great and they so numerous that they followed and bumped after the engine was stopped, in the water, and when they halted, stood zigzag across the centre and down tracks, with the rear corner of one close to the inner rail of the 'up track.' You must understand that all this occurred in less time than it takes to tell it, so that the engineer and brakemen could not do anything to prevent the disaster before the locomotive was over the road. At that moment, too, the 'up train' came around the curve, which, I forgot to mention, was a short distance below the switch, too short, indeed, to afford time to the up train's engineer to check her. The engine flitted past the corner of the car so near the rail, and the next instant that corner was tearing the window-sash and frames out of the rapidly-passing drawing-room cars of the 'up-train.' The fragments flew on board among the passengers and those I mentioned before were injured; but none were killed, I assure you. The collision pushed the over-lapping car out of the way of the other passenger-cars, so that not any of them were touched, and after a while they were able to proceed on their journey. Mr. and Mrs. Warren alone remained behind at the Revere House, Tarry town."

WHAT CONGRESSMAN ELY SAYS.

Our correspondent at Saratoga says the accident on the Hudson River Railroad, as related to him by Congressman Ely, who was on the train, is as follows: As the Saratoga express, which left New-York at 9 A. M., was approaching Tarrytown at the rate of fifty miles an hour, it was met by a freight-train, and in the moment of passing the two rear cars of the latter, loaded with grain, jumped the track and swung in the express. The rear car struck the baggage-car and severed the coupling, the engine remaining uninjured. One side of the baggage and two drawing-room cars were torn open, the splinters flying in all directions. The first drawing-room car was struck on its forward corner, which was completely torn away and the fragments driven into the car, injuring several passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Warren, of New-York, were in this car. Mr. Warren escaped with a few scratches, but Mrs. Warren received a terrible cut on one side of her face, destroying the eye completely. One of the brakemen on the freight-train was dangerously injured, and the baggage-master was buried under the trunks and extricated with much difficulty, when it was found that his jaw was badly fractured. Fortunately, the cars of the express did not leave the track, and the lives of all the passengers were miraculously saved. All the baggage was completely demolished and scattered about the track, mixed with grain from the shattered freight-car. The passengers were brought up by the 10 o'clock train from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Warren remained at Tarrytown.

WHAT MR. MILES BEACH SAYS.

Mr. Miles Beach, of New-York, arrived at the hotel this evening. He was a passenger on the train, and was cut severely with glass on the inside of the left hand, across the fingers, which have been bleeding profusely. He was in the fifth seat of the first drawing-room car, and states that Mrs. Warren was in the first seat. His story is substantially the same as Mr. Ely's. He states that one gentleman who was in the first car, and on his way to Luzerne, was severely cut in the throat, but was able to proceed on his journey. Mr. R. W. Cameron was also a passenger on the train but was not in the first car and escaped without injury.

THE CONDITION OF THE CARS.

The wrecked condition of the cars seemed to indicate a terrible loss of life. They lay on the inner track at Tarrytown, near the railroad fence that separates the village from the track. The first seen was a baggage-car, one side of which was completely demolished. The roof had been torn into atoms, and the steps, rails, and guards shattered. Some of the débris lay scattered on the ground, and although rain was falling in torrents, at about 5 o'clock, workmen were engaged in removing the broken timbers from the track, so as to avoid further accidents. Next the baggage-car one of Wagner's sleeping-cars lay in ruins. The panels had been smashed, and every window was broken. All the steps were forced away, and but little remained of the platforms, except the mere shell. The interior presented a like scene of destruction. Beautiful furniture, sofas, ottomans, tables, chairs, splendidly upholstered, had been dashed against each other, and after the accident they remained in wild disorder. Broken plate-glass covered the floor, and the whole scene was one of ruin. This car was called the Mayflower. A glance at the inside furnished reasons for believing that but few passengers were there during the accident. Another of Wagner's sleeping-cars lay next the Mayflower, but it was not so much damaged as the others. Three of the windows were smashed, the panels were broken, portions of the steps and platforms removed, and the furniture generally injured. From 6 o'clock until near midnight the wrecks were viewed with interest by multitudes of people who came flocking into the railroad depot in search of news. All sorts of rumors were circulated, but at dusk it was generally believed that the accident was remarkable only for the heavy damages to the cars, and not for loss of life or limb. The scene of the accident, which occurred outside the town, was plainly visible. Broken timbers, glass, shattered panels, and débris generally, were scattered on and near the track, but subsequently removed. Not far from Yonkers a locomotive was seen off the track, partially submerged in the river.

ACCIDENT ON THE ALLEGHANY VALLEY RAILROAD.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 1.—At 6:30 A. M., a northward-bound freigh-ttrain and a southward-bound oil-train, on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, collided near Cunningham. Two brakemen, named Bostand and Bonner, and an unknown boy were killed. An engineer had his thigh broken. The oil ignited, and fifteen of the cars were burned, together with the bodies of the persons killed.

A COW THROWS A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—A special dispatch from Aberdeen, Harford County, Md., to-night, says that the New-York train for Washington struck a cow 100 yards from Aberdeen, throwing the cow into the station-house, and the train off the track. One baggage-car and one passenger-car were totally smashed, and another passenger-car was partly broken up. No one was hurt. The train will not reach Baltimore before 6 o'clock A. M.

ACCIDENT ON A MARYLAND ROAD.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 1.—This afternoon, a freight-train ran into the rear of a gravel-train, near Mineral Point, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, killing John Lydon and injuring three others, all laborers. Several of the cars were broken, and the track was obstructed for some time.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—The reckless tampering with human life by railway servants lately, together with the conduct of certain officials of the New-York and Erie, and Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railways, in excluding newspaper reporters from an investigation conducted by them relative to the late disaster at the junction of their roads in this city, has aroused public indignation. People begin to believe it is an effort to smother the truth, and call upon the Coroner for a searching investigation at the inquest to be held on Monday next.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the lake region, with south-westerly to north-westerly winds, and clear and somewhat cooler weather. Rain has fallen on the Middle Atlantic coast with south-westerly winds and generally warm weather. South-easterly to south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; low barometer, warm, cloudy weather and occasional rain in New-England.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing pressure, lower temperature, south-westerly and westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For New-England south-westerly winds, warm, cloudy weather and occasional local storms; from Lake Michigan to Lake Ontario and thence to Missouri and the Ohio Valley clearing, cooler weather, and south-westerly to north-westerly winds.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States falling barometer, warmer and increasing cloudy weather followed by local storms on the Gulf Coast. Reports are missing from the North-west, Canada, Florida, and Oregon.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 75°; 6 A. M., 76°; 9 A. M., 78°; 12 M., 83½°; 4 P. M., 92°; 6 P. M., 85°; 9 P. M., 76½°; 12 P. M., 75°. Average temperature yesterday, 80⅛°.

SPAIN.

AN INSURGENT FRIGATE WATCHED BY A GERMAN MAN-OF-WAR.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—An insurgent frigate entered the harbor of Malaga to-day, closely followed by a German man-of-war.

She shortly afterward sailed, going eastward, and was pursued again by the German. It is supposed that she will be captured by the latter.

The insurgents of Grenada offer to surrender.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT CASE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—A report was filed, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court by Mr. H. W. Bishop, master in chancery, in the celebrated case of Thomas Sayles & Co. against the Chicago and North-western Railroad in a suit for the infringement of the Tanner patent railroad brakes. The report awards the plaintiffs the sum of $63,638 as damages. This is a test case, and if supported, the amount of damages to accrue to the claimants from various railroads of the country will be enormous.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, has recovered his health sufficiently to be able to attend to his duties.

A Lynn shoe-maker claims to have made two pairs of shoes in forty-eight minutes. He received 45 cents a pair.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes a long list of the churches in that city, but neglects to record how many of them are open on Summer Sundays.

The members of a lodge of Good Templars in Springfield, Mass., chew so much tobacco that the owner of the hall occupied by them refuses to lease it to them again.

The lightning struck a house in Kingston, R. I., a few days ago, and took the gilt entirely off a couple of family Bibles which had been placed together in a wooden box.

Ex-Congressman James H. Slater, of Oregon, says that he received $220 less back pay than he would have been entitled to as mileage, and that he intends to keep all he got.

It is at the New-Hampshire State Agricultural Fair that Gen. B. F. Butler is to deliver the address. Rev. Mr. Murray is to fill that office at the New-England Agricultural Society's Fair.

Rev. C. A. Graber, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Meriden, Conn., is lecturing in Massachusetts against prohibition. He favors the use of wine and beer, but explains that the right to use does not give the right to abuse.

A Pennsylvania paper says: "Liberal Republicanism is not in a very vigorous condition anywhere in the country—not even among the stockholders of the New-York *Tribune*, who have not received a dividend since the paper became its organ."

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* puts it in this way: "Gen. Tom Ewing gathers his baggage and resigns his major generalship in the Democratic army and accepts a commission from the Allen County guerrillas." Well, it is about time for the active men of the party to take to the bush.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* asserts that while an old lady lay ill with meningitis at her home in Laporte, Ind., last week, her son procured some boards from the cellar and proceeded to make a coffin in the same room. She begged him to desist, but he refused, and the coffin was about finished when she died.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper complains of the conduct of a "young lady of good standing in society," who, at a late murder trial, attended daily, "rushing eagerly to secure the foremost seat next the prisoner, staring him almost out of countenance, and weeping hysterically as points were brought against him."

Canadian papers refer with pride to the continued success of the savings departments connected with their Post-offices. Last year the amount of deposits was $2,306,918, and the cost of maintaining the banks has for the last five years averaged somewhat less than one-half of one per cent. on the balance to depositors' credit year by year.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the largest shipment of live stock ever made in one day over any railway in the world was made Wednesday over the New-York Central and Hudson River, being 255 cars. An idea of the importance of this trade, which is yearly increasing, may be gained from the fact that the estimated value of this day's work is $322,500.

An overland traveler writes to a Milwaukee paper long complaints of the dangers incurred from gamblers, thieves, and desperadoes throughout the entire journey. He says: "Their operations cover the whole field; spotters dog the steps of persons leaving San Francisco, and by means of the telegraph and other agencies only known to the initiated, the desperadoes along the line are advised of any 'game' that may be passing over the road. One gang, numbering from four to ten, usually rides only from one station to another, when they are relieved by others, one, however, remaining quietly on board all the time for observation."

A $20,000,000 LAND DISPUTE.

The excitement aroused a few months ago about the ownership of valuable coal-mines in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, Pennsylvania, has been revived, and a correspondent writing from Shamokin says: "The Sheriff of Northumberland County has been busy in serving some eighteen writs of ejectment covering some 800 acres of coal lands of immense value, being a part of 10,300 acres lying partly in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, and supposed to be worth $20,000,000. The suits are commenced by Hon. Francis Jordon, of Harrisburg, who holds these lands in trust for parties living in New-York, and is interested, also, as administrator of the estate of the late Gov. Geary. The deeds were recorded here in April last. The plaintiffs claim to hold direct from the Commonwealth, having paid for these lands, and that the title has never been lost to them. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company claims these lands by tax title, and also by what is known as the Grant title, commencing over twenty years after the Morris title. The plaintiffs allege that the tax title is good for nothing, and that the Supreme Court has already declared the Grant title to be a fraud. The railroad company recorded a mortgage to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, in trust for the benefit of British capitalists in this country, July 7, 1871, for $25,000,000. Mr. Jordan, with Judge Shipman, made a survey of these lands in May last, and caused several buildings to be erected and leased. The railroad company sent a large body of men, who surrounded, upset, and burned up the houses, and took forcible possession, creating quite an excitement."

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

Alluding to the reports concerning the illness of Vice President Wilson the Boston *Globe* of the 1st inst. says: "It is true that Mr. Wilson had a paralytic shock, last Spring, caused by overwork during the Fall campaign of 1872; but the shock was very slight, Mr. Wilson's first attack being at the breakfast table, where he suddenly found himself unable to command his tongue and lips. He at no time lost his consciousness, but, on the contrary, not comprehending the nature of the disease, took a walk to the cemetery, directly after the attack, to try and throw off the strange sensation. Not succeeding in this, he at once sought medical aid, and since then he has gradually been improving. The one thing needful to him is rest; and if he does not attempt to complete his work, *The Rise and Fall of Slave Power in America*, and of course he will not take such a suicidal course, it is hoped that he will be able to resume his duties in December as President of the Senate. Mr. Wilson has at no time lost the use of his voice, although, consequent upon the falling of the right side of his face, caused by the shock, his tones are somewhat thick and husky. Still, if his face be restored to its former condition, as is expected, his voice will be as clear as ever."

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

The officers of the Tombs Police Court who were sent to arrest Michele Carcone, the padrone, for cruelties inflicted by him upon the two children, Vito Nicolo Saraceno and Guiseppe Gallicano, appeared before Justice Hogan yesterday morning and announced that the culprit could not be found, he having departed for Philadelphia some time ago. The proceedings for the present are therefore at an end. It would appear, however, that Chas. E. Whitehead, counsel for the Children's Aid Society, began other proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, and obtained there also an order for the arrest of Carcone, based upon the affidavits of the boys. They were thereupon remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, who was ordered to produce them in court yesterday morning. In obedience to the writ the boys appeared, and were examined in open court, by means of an interpreter. No new facts were elicited, but the defendant Carcone not appearing, the Court ordered that the boys be discharged from all claim, control and custody of Michele Carcone. The Children's Aid Society having offered to take temporary charge of the boys, and they having expressed a desire to go to the society, it was also ordered that the society take temporary charge of the boys until suitable callings should be found for them.

DEFALCATION IN INDIANA.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives the following account of a long-continued series of defalcations by a citizen of New-Albany, Ind., who had stood high in the community and had been peculiarly trusted: "Mr. George Marsh has been in the employ of the Ohio Falls Iron-works as the time-keeper and paymaster since the institution started in 1868. He has had the unlimited confidence of his employers and was esteemed by all who knew him for his good business qualities, general deportment, and genial manners. He was a member of the Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, Secretary of the Oddfellows' order, and a high officer in the Knights of Pythias. He aspired to no position in his circle without its being thrust upon him, so great was the confidence placed in him by those who knew him. It was his duty at the iron-works to make out the pay-rolls of the men employed there, foot up the amount of labor done by each employe, and to draw from the company at certain times the amount required to pay off the hands. This he has done for two years past, and up to the first of this present year, so far as known, his accounts were all correct. In the last few weeks, however, the company for some reason began to suspect that all was not right in their paymaster's accounts or reports, the matter becoming known to them by the discovery of a discrepancy between Mr. Marsh's account and those of several of the foremen in the shops. A close comparison of the reports confirmed the worst suspicions of the company. In the meantime Marsh suspected that his errors had been discovered. He thereupon went to his employers and confessed his crime, offering to make amends as far as it lies in his power, by turning over to them all of his property, what money he had on hand, and his horse and buggy. The company accepted the terms, and went to work examining the books to learn the exact amount of his deficit. It is not yet known to how much the deficit will amount, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of $10,000, though one or two members of the company think it will be more. Marsh has turned over to the company his property, which will bring it down to a few thousand dollars. Marsh carried on his swindling operations by making false entries upon his pay-rolls, charging up more work and labor than was employed, and at the end of the week or month drawing from the company a check for the amount."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A WIFE DESERTS HER HUSBAND FOR HIS NEPHEW—SUICIDE OF THE LATTER.

A more appalling illustration of the results attained by immorality cannot be imagined, not to say found recorded, than a tragedy which occurred in a Ludlow-street tenement-house last night. A young wife, married to a comparatively old man, deserts her husband for his nephew. Surprised by her spouse, herself and paramour attempt suicide, he succeeding in taking his own life, she failing to destroy hers by the merest accident. Shortly after 9 o'clock, Officer O'Leary, of the Tenth Precinct, while patrolling his post heard two pistol-shots, apparently in the tenement-house No. 49 Ludlow street. The sound of the shots had scarcely died away when Mr. Becker, the landlord, rushed out, crying "murder." The officer dashed into the house, and in the front room of the second floor saw a young man lying on the floor, apparently dying from a pistol-shot wound through the heart, a young, handsome, and well-dressed German girl, sitting in a chair, her hand on her right breast, crying and exclaiming at every moment, "I am shot!" and a tall and rather elderly German standing on the corner with two revolvers in his hands. To secure the pistols was the first work of the officer. The man who held the pistols was Charles Augustus Menke, a German brush-maker, fifty-six years old, employed in Bradbury & Smith's, No. 251 Pearl-street, and residing at No. 75 South-Eighth-street, Williamsburg. The young man dying on the floor was John Frederick Menke, his nephew, twenty-one years old, a clerk in De Jonghe's stationery store in Maiden-lane, and the woman was Hedwig, or Hattie Menke, twenty-one years old, wife of Charles Augustus Menke. Assistance was procured, stretchers obtained, and all three persons taken to the Eldridge-street Station. Young Menke died as he was being carried into the station. On his body being laid on the floor, the young girl threw herself on it, and kissing the face repeatedly wept bitterly. She was lifted to her feet by Capt Ward, and from a cry of pain which she gave, it was found that she had been shot and slightly wounded in the right breast. An investigation was then made into the case by Capt. Ward, and the following statements taken.

Hedwig or Hattie Mencke said in response to the inquiries of a TIMES reporter, and in presence of Capt. Ward: I am twenty-one years old, was born in Greiswalde Pomerana; came to this country eight years ago; have been married to Charles Augustus Mencke three years; lived with him at No. 75 Eighth-street, Williamsburg; Fred, his nephew, lived with us; on the 9th of July Mencke accused me of being intimate with Fred.; on the next day Fred. and I went to Picket's Hotel, in Boston, where we stayed five days and then came back. I went to my sister's, Mrs. Neuperth's, in West Twenty-sixth-street, and two days afterward we went to Bradley and Smith's to see Menke. He forgave me, and we went home. Two days after he turned us out. We went to a tenement-house occupied by Mrs. Gardner, at No. 339 East Eleventh-street. Menke came there and asked me to return home. I refused, and he told me to come over and get my trunks. I went over, and when he got me in the house he knocked me down and beat me. I ran out of the place. He sent my trunks to New-York the next day. Then I stopped in my sister's for five days, and then Fred. and I went to No. 49 Ludlow-street. We were very poor, and had no hope. Fred. had $3 and I had $6. We determined if Menke came to annoy us again we would commit suicide. Fred. bought two pistols, loaded them, and we had one each. To-night Menke came and broke in our door. We both told him to go away. He snatched the pistol I had in my hand. It went off and I was shot. Poor Fred. thought I was dead, and shot himself, and I wish I was dead too.

The girl is really handsome, about five feet four inches in height, well-proportioned, with regular features, blue eyes and fair hair. She told her story plainly and without tremor or hesitancy, save where she mentioned Fred.'s name. It was evident that all her love was bestowed on him, and not on her husband. Police Surgeon Saville attended the young woman, whose wound was not serious enough to necessitate her removal to the hospital.

Charles Augustus Menke said he was fifty-four years old, and that the dead man was his nephew, son of his only brother. Fred.'s father died in 1869, and he, acting as executor of the will, assumed charge of Fred. and took possession of his brother's house, No. 88 Elizabeth-street. On the 4th of July, in that year, Fred. shot an Irish boy in the street, and in the May following stole $800 from his employer, Mr. De Jonghe, for which he was arrested and sent to the island for one year by Recorder Hackett. He was released on the 28th of April last, and began gambling. On the 9th of July his wife and Fred. fled, taking with them his bank-book on the Bowery Savings Bank, on which they obtained $400. The following Monday he received a letter from Fred. saying that they were going to California, and that pursuit would be useless. That day he met Fred, and his wife, forgave them, and sent them home. Their conduct was such that he was obliged to turn them out. He admitted that he beat his wife on her coming for her trunks. He next saw them riding in an Eighth-avenue car on Thursday, but did not speak to them. He did not know they were living in Ludlow-street until yesterday evening, when a friend named Peters told him that his wife and his nephew were living at No. 49 Ludlow-street as Mr. and Mrs. Martin. He went there, heard them laughing, burst in the door, and saw both with pistols in their hands. Fred. said, "We have sold all our jewels," and Hedwig said, If you come any nearer we will commit suicide." He said, "Don't do that. Come home. I will forgive you." She refused, and seeing that she purposed shooting herself, he grasped the pistol which she held in her hand, the muzzle toward her body. At that moment the weapon was discharged, and Fred. shot himself a second after." Menke is a hard-featured German, of rather powerful build. His nephew was a rather good looking young German, of good proportions and well educated.

Capt. Ward locked up Menke and his wife to await the action of Coroner Keenan, who was notified. Fred's body remains in the station-house.

PERSONAL.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., is at Barnum's Hotel.

Gen. J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, and Gen. J. S. Casement, of Painesville, Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Congressmen Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, and Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

State Senator Townsend D. Cock, of Queens County, and Judge Robert Cochran, of White Plains, are at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. Jas. M. Scovel, of New-Jersey; Prof. W. C. Cattell and Hon. E. C. Cattell, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. E. H. Leutze, of the United States Navy; L. L. Crounse, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

Chief Justice W. B. Richards, of Toronto, Canada, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Hon. R. B. Carpenter, of South Carolina, is at the Coleman House.

AN OUTRAGE IN UTAH.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* of July 23 publishes the following, remarking, however, that the case is one which many Mormons regard with abhorrence and denounce in strong terms: "In the year 1862, Mrs. —— came to Utah from Sheffield, England, leaving her husband in that country, and bringing with her two daughters. The husband, a Mormon, followed in 1863, and found on his arrival that his spouse had in the interim married a man living at West Jordan, but had left him and was seeking to procure a church divorce—which she afterward obtained. About two years after this, (now about eight years ago,) she married a man nearly seventy years of age, herself being about thirty-seven or thirty-eight. This old man and interesting family live in the city. When the oldest of the two daughters referred to reached the age of fourteen, the old man, through the interposition of the unnatural mother, married her also, and she now has two children by him. Not content with sacrificing one of her daughters to the unhallowed embraces of her own husband, a man now on the verge of the grave, she has recently compelled the other daughter, a mere child of sixteen, to submit also, notwithstanding her tearful pleadings to be spared the dishonor."

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

ADDRESS OF COL. HUGHES AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT LYNCHBURG.

The following is a careful condensation of the masterly address delivered by Col. Hughes, at Lynchburg, Va., on the occasion of his nomination for Governor by the Republican Convention, which met there on Wednesday last:

"The flag of the Republican Party is the flag of the nation. Abroad, it is the symbol of a continental government, conducted with success and renown, upon the basis of liberty and equal-rights to all. At home, it is the emblem of national supremacy, founded in fraternity between races and sections. Whether floating over a national army or a national party it is, under God, the talisman of victory. Virginia has a joint inheritance in this flag with the proudest States in the Union. I am proud that it floats again supremely honored over the length and breadth of her sacred soil. It was the faith of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson—it was the faith of the fathers of the Republic—that the American Union was God-ordained and God-upheld. The whole tenor of American history teaches the same inspiring truth; and the incidents and results of the great civil war confirm the gracious fact. We, therefore, who plead for loyalty to the nation and friendship between races and sections—we, who deprecate the hatreds and prejudices which have brought so much ruin upon the country—we have the consciousness that our cause is not only right, but sacred. When we look around us we need not to be told that the spirit of sectionalism engenders distraction, hatred, and material and political decay; that the spirit of nationalism harmonizes, builds up, and prospers. Hatred, intolerance, and proscriptiveness are not among the characteristics of the national party of the State or country. They are attributes which our political adversaries monopolize, and which constitute their platform and tactics. The flag under which our party rallies represents the national idea. It typifies all that is glorious in our career, all that is expanded in our patriotism, all that is hopeful in our destiny as a people. It repels no class, no creed, no race, no section, but attracts all in the bonds of a fraternal citizenship and a common nationality. Good-will, toleration, fraternity are the attributes of the party which rallies under its folds. The opposite are the qualities of the party which hates and spurns it. The platform of our party is as sound as its flag is sacred. I thank God that he has put it into the hearts of the American people to adopt the three amendments of the National Constitution which embody the principles of our party. One of these amendments gives liberty to all men in the land; another gives citizenship; the third insures equality of civil rights to all citizens in every State of the Union. These measures—simple, comprehensive, thorough—were intended to settle the angry controversy of thirty years' duration concerning the relations of the white and black races. They do settle these relations on the enduring basis of equal rights under the law for all. No evil to the material interests of the country has attended their adoption. But the noble fact is developed that the colored laborers of the South produce as large crops of the great staples of cotton and tobacco in a state of liberty as they did in a state of bondage. This fact settles the whole question of reconstruction. But there is a class in the land who rebel against this settlement, and have inaugurated in this State a political campaign on the basis of hostility to it. Their efforts are vain. The settlement cannot be disturbed, for it is the miraculous work of a higher power than man. Our adversaries have set out in this campaign, which occurs at a time when all classes and interests of the State should concert together for the common good, on the line of hatred, intolerance, and proscription toward the negro citizen and those who unite with him in supporting the noble principles of the Republican Party. We are not to consider which party has given relief to the people, and which other has heaped oppression upon the suffering classes. We are not to inquire whether help can be obtained from Congress for our school system, and what party is most likely to secure that help. We are not to ask whether the completion of the canal will be undertaken by the National Government, and what party has control of that Government. We are not to inquire which party is for educating the children of the people, and which opposed to it; which party is for elevating the laboring man, and which for degrading him; which party is for teaching him the duties of citizenship, giving him a home which nothing can turn him out of. We are to consider none of these practical questions, but our opponents have opened the campaign with the imbecile pretense that the State is in danger of falling under negro control; and with the unworthy cry—"*Virginia for White Virginians.*"

1. The pretense is grossly hypocritical. Those who make it have no fear of negro ascendency. As rational men, it is impossible that they can entertain such an apprehension. The whites in the State are 712,000 in number, and the colored people only 512,000. The whites have, according to the full registration of 1869, 150,000 voters, while the blacks have only 120,000. The whites have practical majorities in sixty counties of the State, the blacks in only ten counties. The Conservatives have cheated the colored people out of even their rightful strength by an outrageous gerrymander. To twenty-five counties having 171,141 people, chiefly white, are given twenty-five delegates in the General Assembly, while to twenty-five other counties having 307,864 people, chiefly black, are given only twenty-five delegates. The Conservatives have so contrived as to require an average voting population of 35,500 in the Republican Senatorial districts, while a voting population of only 21,035 is required in the Conservative Senatorial districts. These disgraceful contrivances and palpable facts explode the pretense that Virginia is in danger of falling under negro rule.

2. This appeal to the prejudices of race is unchristian. The spirit of Christianity teaches that all mankind are of one brotherhood. To incite, therefore, a conflict of one race against a brother race is to rebel against the ordinations of God, to reject the precepts of Christianity, and to curse the land with the bitterest of all strifes and fiercest of all antagonisms. There must be peace between races for the sake of the material and moral welfare of the Commonwealth, and there can be no peace except by the triumph of Republican principles.

3. This agitation against the colored population is in flagrant violation of the act of our General Assembly, which condemns to the penitentiary those 'who incite the white population of the State to make insurrection by acts of violence or war against the colored population,' and the reverse. What violence can be more flagrant short of open war than the fierce incitement of whites against blacks on political questions, and bringing to bear for this purpose all the machinery of insult and exasperation employed in a political campaign such as that which our opponents have inaugurated?

4. The clamor against the negro is unjust and unprovoked. Such a loyalty as his was to the white man has had no parallel in the history of human affairs. During the late civil war the fortunes of the Confederacy could have been terminated at any time, in a single day, by an outbreak of the slaves. But the African servant remained loyal to the condition in which the laws of his country held him, and waited patiently for the only deliverance which he would accept—the deliverance of the law. His freedom is not his own achievement. It is the gift of powers superior to criticism and clamor. He was guilty of no disloyalty in acquiring it. Even now he exercises his legal and political rights with meekness and reserve. In every instance in which he has been deprived by fraud, violence, or threats, of his privilege of voting, (and they are shamefully numerous,) not only is the offense punishable by indictment, but the law gives him an action by civil suit for heavy damages. As United States Attorney, I have often told colored men, when they have consulted me about redress, of the heavy money penalty which the Enforcement act allows them. But I say, to their honor, that, although there are hundreds of cases in this judicial district where suits would lie for heavy damages on account of election wrongs, there has been no one in which an action has been brought. They have rejected all idea of pecuniary compensation. They have demanded only the protection of their rights under the laws of their country. There has, in fact, been nothing in their conduct to justify the brutal crusade of which they are made the victims.

IT IS DESTRUCTIVE TO THE STATE.

5. This war upon an unoffending class of citizens is destructive to the State. Already has it driven away thousands of stalwart laborers from our fields and forests, producing a loss which cannot be supplied. We have the best laboring class in the world. It is more efficient, more tractable, and more in sympathy with the employing class, than any other on the globe. Our plain interest is to foster this population; to give it fixed and happy homes; to educate its children; and, by being ourselves its friends, to make it our own friends and assistants in developing the public prosperity.

Such are the sentiments of our great party on the leading subjects of nationality and citizenship. They are self-evidently just; and the Republican Party cannot be combatted on the score of its principles. These are unassailable. Even our political adversaries have rendered them the homage of their approval by having 'accepted' them in 1869, and by having stolen and promulgated them as their own in 1872. But our political adversaries, at fault in finding any legitimate objection to the Republican Party, make opposition to us that our organization is composed of ignorant negroes and non-natives, whom they call carpet-baggers, and the whites who dare to advocate Republican principles in company with the colored people. I have no apology for these office-holders, whose only tenure of residence in the State has been their tenure of office. Unquestionably we had too many of this sort during the period of reconstruction. But they are gone; and those non-natives who remain rightly claim to have become acclimatized and domiciliated. They are able to plead the five years' Statute of Limitations to any indictment which may be brought against them for vagrancy; and, as Virginians, we are bound to sustain the plea, for we ourselves are the most universal carpet-baggers in the known world. Our best young men have gone abroad since the war in search of employment, and by no people have they been received with a more generous hospitality than by the people of the North, to whom they have borne letters of introduction from our much-abused carpet-baggers at home. But how shall I meet the other objection of our opponents, who complain that the negroes flock in a mass to our party and make up the majority of its membership? Is the mere fact of humble station a sufficient objection to the man in a land of free institutions? Study the character of the laboring population all over the world, and where will a laboring class anywhere be found so exemplary in their conduct or so elevated in their *morale*, all things considered, as the negro population of Virginia? When a people of such approved character flock in a body to a political party, is that an argument against that party or for it? It is a credit to our party that the poor, humble, helpless members of society nestle to its side, and seek there that relief from misfortune and aid in distress which they are hopeless of obtaining from any other source. I always feel a sense of pride when I hear the Republican Party denounced as a negro party, because the denunciation implies that the down-trodden negro man looks up to it as his friend and benefactor. It is the glory of our party that the laboring class everywhere leans upon it, and upon it alone, for support. That the poor cling to it in their weakness and the rich eschew it in their power, is a pregnant argument to its honor and their dishonor.

I come now proudly to affirm that the Republican Party has in all things been a friend to Virginia and her people. It has been guilty of no offense against them, even in its great work of reconstruction, except what may have attended the execution of its determination to establish the principles of the three amendments upon an impregnable basis. Admit that the process was a harsh one upon the sensibilities of the white people; yet the work was necessary, and it has been performed with all the considerateness which the case would admit of. The Republican Party has been in all things a benefactor, and in nothing an oppressor, to the people of Virginia. Contrast the present condition of the Commonwealth with what it was in April, 1865, when this party assumed authority, in a State surrendered at discretion and abjectly at its mercy. What rights had we then under a Constitution which we had repudiated? I will not dwell upon the picture which the people of Virginia presented: Stripped of all subsistence by their own armies; denuded of every political right by the folly of their own blind statesmen; presenting the sad spectacle of blind leaders of the blind, both fallen together in the last ditch. Who fed them? Who lifted them up from the earth? And who in time has clothed them with every constitutional right and privilege enjoyed by the most favored people? Was any man's property confiscated? Was any man's life or liberty exacted in atonement to the insulted majesty of the nation? Was a single act committed in malevolence? Was a single benefaction omitted that a generous statesmanship could suggest? The answer to these questions will sound through after ages as an eternal anthem of praise to the Republican Party of our day.

THE SECTIONAL PARTY A CURSE TO VIRGINIA.

I might turn upon our accusers and demand to know what the sectional party has done for the restoration of the State from the ruin wrought by their own folly. What single act have they performed for the relief of a distressed people? I affirm broadly, but I affirm truly, that all the measures of the sectional party have tended to impoverishment and oppression; that all the measures of the Republican Party have wrought relief to the people and restoration of prosperity to the State.

Who but a Republican State Convention and the Republican Party gave its present Constitution to the State—the wisest it ever knew, and the most just it ever enjoyed? Who gave the homestead to the people? The object of the Republican Party in that measure was to relieve from the sacrifice of their homes the old land-holding class of the State who had devoted themselves honestly to the Confederate service, and had lost all by their devotion. It is true that this humane design was defeated by a decision of the State Court of Appeals. But it is also true that a Republican Congress has done all in its power to correct the mischief of this decision by requiring the national courts to allow the homestead to bankrupts against Confederate war debts.

Who gave the bankrupt law to the brave men of the country, North and South, whose services in camp and battle-field cost them their patrimonies at home? Strange to say, the persons making most embittered opposition to that measure of liberty and disenthrallment are the politicians who were most strenuous during the war in conscripting the men of the State into the armies of the Confederacy. These are the same persons also who, ever since the war, have been most relentless in pursuing the people with suits and executions. Who but the Republican Party gave the school system to the children of the people, and who but it is compelling its administration from a party in power, three-fourths of which would tear it from the Constitution if they dared so far to defy the Republican sentiment of the country? Who but the Republican Party inserted that provision in the State Constitution forbidding any increase of the State debt, and thus saved Virginia from the scandalous financial legislation which has afflicted other Southern States? Who but the Republican Party has made it a constitutional requirement that all property should be taxed according to its value, relieving special and small properties from the disproportionate burdens which they had always borne before?

Let the reflecting man consider what the Republican Party has accomplished in these respects, and weigh the results of its policy as practically displayed before his eyes. Then let him imagine what would have been the condition of the State if the bigoted vindictiveness and barbarous race-hatred of the sectional party had full action; and he will pray God to spare our good Commonwealth forever from its pernicious domination.

SUN-STROKES IN THE CITY.

Mary Citti, fifty years old, of Eighty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday....An unknown man was prostrated by the heat at Sixteenth-street and Seventh-avenue yesterday, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Wm. Hill, sixteen years old, of No. 19 Spring-street, was overcome with heat on the corner of Mulberry and Broome streets, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.....Edward Dennis, twenty-five years old, residing in Grand-street, was found prostrated by the heat in Ridge-street, near Broome, yesterday....An unknown man, twenty-five years of age, was overcome by the heat at No. 18 Greenwich-street yesterday, and was sent to the Park Hospital....James B. Raymond, forty years old, of No. 60 West Eleventh-street, was found sun-struck at the foot of Christopher-street last night, and taken home.

A BELLIGERENT CUBAN.

Two years ago Francisco Farraspita, a Cuban, borrowed some money from Francisco Lapieda, a cigar merchant of No. 112 South-street, and left some jewelry as security. On Saturday last Farraspita called at Lapieda's office and demanded the jewelry, refusing to pay the money he had borrowed. Lapieda declined to surrender the jewelry, when Farraspita drew a dirk-knife and made a stab at Lapieda, informing the latter that he would call again yesterday and kill him if the jewelry was not given up. Lapieda informed Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, who ordered Detectives Tully and Dilks to arrest Farraspita. On reaching the office in South-street, they found that Farraspita had been rescued from an ordinary policeman, who had arrested him on his call at Lapieda's. The detectives, however, succeeded in apprehending Farraspita last night at his uncle's residence, Third-avenue and Eighty-first-street, and locked him up in the Central Office.

We extract the following from a recently-published letter from Vienna:

"One of the most attractive features in the machinery department of the Vienna Exhibition is the collection of Fairbanks & Company's scales, and a large crowd is frequently gathered around it. Several of the royal and imperial visitors have shown great interest in the weighing apparatus, and some of them have tried their weight upon one of the scales. The Austrian Emperor made a careful examination of this part of the American section, and after looking at the different varieties, from gold and letter up to the railway scales, paid a high compliment to the skill and enterprise of the inventors. Fairbanks' scales have become the standard in several European countries, and their adoption by Austria can be regarded as among the certainties.

Many of the foreign visitors to the Vienna Exposition are greatly puzzled over the scales exhibited in the American department by Fairbanks & Company. They can understand the apparatus for weighing small articles and all the dozen or more ordinary varieties of scales, but when they come to the railway scales for weighing several loaded cars at once, they are quite bewildered. Such a scale is beyond their comprehension, and they examine it with much doubt. The agent of the Fairbanks house has a great many inquiries to answer daily, and the questioners frequently remark, when their curiosity is satisfied, that they never before understood the greatness of America."—*Exchange.*

FIRE IN HARPER & BROTHERS' BUILDING.

At 7:45 yesterday morning fire was discovered on the fifth floor of Harper & Brothers' Building, in Franklin-square. How it originated is not known, but when noticed it was making alarming progress in piles of pasteboard and back numbers of the *Magazine* and *Weekly*. Each floor is provided with two Babcock Extinguishers, and 250 feet of hose connecting with force-pump. The hose for the fifth floor was immediately laid ready for action, but was not needed, as, while it was being uncoiled, the two Babcocks, with four others from the floors below, were brought into use, and the fire put out. Had water been used, the damage would have been very great. As it is $200 will cover the loss. In the opinion of the Messrs. Harper, the Babcock is certainly the quickest and most effective way of preventing a small fire becoming a large one.—*Evening Post, Aug. 1.*

In hot weather an attack of diarrhea, or, indeed, any complaint of the bowels, rapidly exhausts the strength and renders the necessity of prompt treatment imperative; in all such cases DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an effectual remedy, acting quickly and curing thoroughly.—*Exchange.*

All the best hotels are using the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, and the guests declare it the choicest relish.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is the original and only genuine powder imported to America.—*Advertisement.*

Soothe the Irritated Scalp Skin by using BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Nobody buys Wire Spring Trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day, comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day," so go at once to the best furnishing store and buy either the Elmwood or Warwick collar.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General, and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in THE DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of THE TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

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MARRIED.

BEDELL—OGLE.—On Monday, July 21, by Rev. F. Hamblin, Pastor of Jane-street M. E. Church, WINFIELD S. BEDELL to Miss HENRIETTA OGLE, all of this City.

DIED.

DREW.—At Drewville, Putnam County, N. Y., July 31, THOMAS DREW, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Daniel Drew, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Brewster's Station Methodist Church, on Sunday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot (Harlem Railroad) at 9:15 A. M. Sunday.

GAMBLE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, July 31, PERCY RIVINGTON PYNE, only son of Commander Wm. M. and Eliza W. Gamble, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

GILDERSLEEVE.—Thursday, July 31, W. HARRY GILDERSLEEVE, only son of Wm. H. and Anna E. Gildersleeve, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1,603 2d-av., corner of 83d-st., on Sunday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

☞ Long Island and Jersey papers please copy.

MEGRATH.—On Thursday morning, CHAS. E. MEGRATH, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, George Megrath, No. 30 West 19th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock.

McINTIRE.—On Thursday, at the residence of his parents, No. 405 Greenwich-st., ARCHIBALD McINTIRE, Jr., in the 13th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MILLIGAN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, July 31, LUCY CLEVELAND, aged 1 year and 3 months, infant daughter of Jno. C. and Annie W. Milligan.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages waiting the arrival of the 1:10 train from New-York. Remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment.

PAYNE.—At his country residence, Neversink, N. J., on Thursday, July 31, WILLIAM PAYNE, aged 62 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Reformed Presbyterian (Dr. McLeod) Church, West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, 4th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

PETTIGREW.—On Thursday, July 31, THOMAS D. BROWN, only son of Wm. R. and Margaret A. Pettigrew, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parents' residence, No. 139 Wilson-st., Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 3:30 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—Suddenly, Aug. 1, Mr. JAMES B. RAYMOND, at the residence of his parents, No. 60 West 11th-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RICH.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., July 14, HARVEY X. RICH, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James S. Connell, No. 140 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

SAGE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 1, MABEL ADELAIDE, daughter of Gardner A., Jr., and Irene A. Sage, aged 3 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 2d inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Richard C. Combes, at High Bridge, Carmansville. Carriages will be in waiting for the 3 o'clock train from the Thirtieth-street Depot at Fort Washington Station.

SMITH.—At Harlem, Friday morning, Aug. 1, HARVEY GREGORY, only son of Wm. Alvin and Sarah Almira Smith, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 154 East 127th-st., on Sunday, Aug. 3, at 1:30 P. M.

TURNER.—On Tuesday, 29th July, RICHARD TURNER, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's M. E. Church, 35th-st., east of 6th-av., on Sunday, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Maryland papers please copy.

THOMAS.—At Grand View, on Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 30, 1873, MINNIE SEYMOUR, wife of Jas. R. Thomas, and daughter of the late H. C. Seymour, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed Church, at Piermont, on Saturday morning Aug. 2, at 11:30 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Train (via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey) leaves Pavonia Ferry at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Sparkill Station.

WAKEMAN.—At Southport, Conn., Wednesday, July 30, 1873, SARAH ANN, wife of the late Zalmon B. Wakeman.

Funeral at her late residence, in Southport, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 2:30 o'clock.

WITTE.—At Morristown, N. J., July 31, NELLIE HENDRICKSON, youngest child of M. C. G. and M. E. Witte, aged 3 months and 20 days.

WEBB.—At Morristown, N. J., on the morning of the 1st inst., Mrs. JULIA C. WEBB, daughter of the late John B. C. Morris, of Oswego, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains of Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, Morris and Essex Division, connect at foot of Barclay-st., 7:15 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Aug. 2, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.—NEW CATALOGUE, No. 67, free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 1, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, the five-story marble store and lot known as No. 199 Church-street, between White and Walker streets, to C. E. Mille, for $44,000. James M. Miller announced that the house and lot situate on the south side of Forty-third-street, 159 feet east of Madison-avenue, which was noted to be sold by order of the Supreme Court yesterday, was withdrawn from sale; also, that the Supreme Court sale of the house and four lots of land known as No. 39 East Eighteenth-street was adjourned, in consequence of the defendant being thrown into bankruptcy. No other business was transacted at the Exchange.

On Thursday last J. M. Gibson held a sale of lots, situate at Greenville, Jersey City, belonging to the "Midmer estate," which is reported as having been quite successful, forty-eight lots being sold for an aggregate of $16,095. The particulars will be found below.

The following auctions are noted to be held at the Exchange to-day, Saturday, Aug. 2:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of C. A. Jackson, referee, the house and lot, 17.6 by 42, on the south side of Thirty-third-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue. Also by order of Henry A. Bogert, referee, the three lots of land, 75.6 by 100, situate on the west side of Third-avenue, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh-street.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

The following plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported to the department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, W. M. Adams, Superintendent, during the week ending with Friday, Aug. 1:

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Seventy-second-street, north side, 290 feet east of Third-avenue, one brick dwelling and stable, three stories, 25 by 70; S. Michelbacher, owner.

Seventeenth-street, north side, 125 feet east of Avenue A, one brick stable, two stories, 15 by 92; Charles Heckman, owner.

Forty-third-street, north side, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, one stone church, two stories, 96 by 100; cost, $120,000; Rev. H. McDowell.

Jane-street, north side, 175 feet east of West-street, one brick factory, six and a half stories, 25 by 78; F. W. Devoe, owner.

Forty-seventh-street, 425 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 70; John Beel, owner.

Twenty-third-street, West, Nos. 531, 533, and 535, one brick factory, three stories, 75 by 40 by 98; J. W. Lyall, owner.

Twenty-fifth-street, West, rear, No. 411, one store and tenement, five stories, 26 by 27; G. Stergerwald, owner.

Eleventh-avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Fifty-ninth-street, two brick stores and tenements, four stories, 25 by 73; Gerard Drier, owner.

Delancey-street, south side, 80 feet west of Norfolk, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 54; Mrs. Charles Herr, owner.

Sixty-sixth-street, south side, 100 feet east of First-avenue, two brick stores and tenements, five stories, 25 by 60; Timothy Droyer, owner.

Forty-second-street, north side, 80 feet west of Second-avenue, two brick stores and tenements, five stories, 25 by 72; Elmendorf & Scofield, owners.

Fifty-sixth-street, south side, 95 feet west of Third-avenue, one brown-stone second-class dwelling, five stories, 25 by 70; Mr. Steinberg, owner.

East Broadway, No. 60, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; Auke Dooper, owner.

Washington-street, Nos. 45 and 47, two brick stores and tenements, six stories, 25 by 55; Edward Burke, owner.

Seventh-avenue, north-east corner Fiftieth-street, one brick car-house, four stories, 104 by 150, $55,000; Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, owners.

Broome-street, south side, 75 feet west of Wooster-street, one iron first-class store, five stories, 62 by 85, $75,000; Martin Bates, owner.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

No. 311 Madison-street, front and rear, unsafe generally; Mrs. Keane, owner.

Nos. 24 and 26 Oak-street, unsafe chimneys; Wolf Silverstine, owner.

South-west corner Broadway and Fiftieth-street, unsafe brick fence wall; R. R. Livingston, owner.

No. 64 Varick-street, unsafe north gable; Horace S. Ely, agent.

North-west corner Eighth-avenue and Fortieth-street, unsafe generally; Chas. W. Doherty, owner.

No. 10 Dominick-street, rear, unsafe extension and ceilings; Geo. Brower, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story marble store and lot, No. 199 Church-st., e. s., between White and Walker sts.	$44,000

SUBURBAN AUCTION, THURSDAY, JULY 31.

GREENVILLE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

By J. M. Gibson.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, block No. 1; J. Williams	1,100
Lots 5 and 6; John Doran	610
Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, block No. 1; William Frost	1,920
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16, block No. 1. Thomas Mosgrove	1,420
Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24; J. Williams	2,840
Lots Nos. 48, 47, 46 and 45; William Frost	1,220
Lots Nos. 44, 43, 42 and 41; Thos. Mosgrove	1,380
Lots Nos. 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31 and 30; Thos. Mosgrove	2,495
Lots Nos. 40, 39, 38, 37; Wm. Frost	1,380
Lots Nos. 25, 26, 27; Joseph Lewis	1,005
Plot No. 28, block No. 1; Thos. Mosgrove	400
Plot No. 29, block No. 1; J. Williams	325

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 30.

Eldridge-st., No. 73, w. s., 150 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100	31,500
Emerson-st., n. w. s., at point where street terminates, lot 133—50x221	2,392
Norfolk-st., w. s., No. 89, 70.8 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 29.4x51.3	15,250
Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Cannon-st.; 25x75	9,800
Interior lot in block between 13th and 14th sts., 92.4 ft. e. of University-place, 1x52	2,150
12th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x83, house and lot	2,000
29th-st., n. s., 196.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.1x98.9	11,000
37th-st., n. s., 418.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.3x98.9	13,000
37th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x88.9	3,750
37th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, ½ part	3,750
38th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	nom.
49th-st., s. s., 121.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.4x100.5	22,500
50th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	9,000
51st-st., n. s., 74.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.9x85, except strip of lot n. of 51st-st.	12,450
55th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 6th-av., 125x100.5	104,000
74th-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2	24,000
77th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x102.2	96,000
83d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x102.2	32,500
84th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x102.2	32,500
101st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 125x100; 100th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100	21,750
148th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x99.11	8,100
Av. A, w. s., 51.9 ft. s. of 13th-st., 25.9x100	22,500
Av. D, e. s., 47.11 ft. n. of 8th-st., 23x80, indefinite share	250
Lexington-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 39th-st., 19.7x75	25,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 109th-st., 25x75, foreclosure	8,700
2d-av., s. w. corner 12th-st., 23x80	4,025
3d-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 25x95	37,250

LEASES.

Washington-st., Nos. 341, 343, 345, 347, stores, 4 years, per year	10,000
Warren-st., No. 42, lofts, 3 years, per year	2,250

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.

A tract of land of 115 acres for sale, adjoining the station grounds at Beverly, N. J., having a frontage of 1,900 feet on the railroad, with facilities for turnouts into the property. It is one of the best locations in the State for a manufactory, lying on the route between Philadelphia and New-York, and in direct rail connection with the iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Beverly is a town of 2,500 inhabitants, has churches of all denominations, and the best schools in the State; has communication with Philadelphia five times daily each way by steam-boat, and twelve times by rail, and with New-York eight times by rail. Commutation fares and taxes very low.

Its location being only fifteen miles from Philadelphia renders it equally as desirable for residences, and it is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

Also, a splendid residence, with all the modern improvements, situated on the river.

For terms and plan of property apply to WALTER FREEMAN, No. 206 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia.

CHOICE OF TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, forty minutes' ride, by superior travel from Liberty-st.; frequent trains; low fares; houses near depots, and pavements, gas, water, police; city and country conveniences combined; lots of nearly an acre laid out in garden, lawn, shade, large and small fruit; twelve-room house; wide halls, verandas, &c.; $12,000; fourteen-room French-roof house and stable, $13,500; terms made easy—ten per cent. on possession, thirty per cent. in three years, balance on long time; can have carpets and part furniture.

Will exchange the two for a well-conditioned farm, within thirty miles of New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on cash basis. Address for, or with particulars, OWNER, Box No. 184 Elizabeth, or apply at West Elizabeth Depot, close by the premises.

FOR SALE, AT STAPLETON, ABOUT THREE blocks from the ferry, a piece of property with a frontage of 139 feet on Canall-st., the best street in this lively village; there are four frame dwellings and frontage for two or three more, suitable for stores or manufacturing; price $8,000, a good part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Address B. F. MORRIS, Stapleton, Staten Island.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES; large house, barn, and other out-buildings, corner of King's Highway and Ryder's-lane, near Ocean-av., Gravesend. Apply on the premises of N. W. BROWN, or of JOHANNES KOUWENHOVEN, Ocean-av., near Sheepshead Bay; also, ten acres in Flatlands on Flatbush-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A COMPLETE AND pleasantly located country-seat near the City, valued at $30,000, for a fine farm with good improvements, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad preferred. Address Box No. 5,451 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—A HANDSOME, NEW, WELL-furnished residence for sale, with immediate possession, on elevated site, with every appointment; three blocks to the main street; terms satisfactory. Address Post-office Box No. 786, Poughkeepsie.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S PRIVATE SALE.—House and lands at Plainfield, N. J.; country-seat at New-Rochelle; farm in Westchester, (a bargain;) houses and lots on 29th, 34th, and 46th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EAST RIVER, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.—THIRTY-six lots with 200 feet on the water, and fronting on two streets, for sale at a great bargain to a prompt buyer; suitable for any business.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

200 SPLENDID LOTS, FINELY SITUATED ON FORT FIELD,

YONKERS,

TUESDAY, Aug. 5, on the premises. Magnificent property; superb views of Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and church steeples of New-York City. Special train from Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M. Collation under colossal tent; Harrison, the great improvisatore; Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Free tickets, maps, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.

200 FINEST OCEAN VILLA SITES ON THE CONTINENT, SITUATE ON

OCEAN VIEW AVENUE,

THE GREAT AMERICAN DRIVE AT

LONG BRANCH.

The property comprises

FIVE SPLENDID BLOCKS AND PARCELS,

between the METROPOLITAN, CLARENDON, AND EAST END HOTELS, and adjacent to the depot of the SOUTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, OCEAN HOUSE, &c.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9,

at 1 o'clock P. M., on the grounds.

SALE ABSOLUTE. TERMS EASY. TITLE PERFECT. Steam-boat from Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., at 9:40 A. M. Collation under colossal tent, Grafulla's Band, Harrison, &c. Maps, &c., of JOEL G. FOGG, on the premises; R. J. DOBBINS, Esq., *Ledger* Building, Philadelphia, or JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE, NO. 391 4TH-AV., OR will make two small ones; a good place for house-furnishing goods.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ONE HOUR from City at moderate rent, a furnished house, thirteen rooms; shaded by large willow and fruit trees; a safe and lovely place for children. Address Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, Jr.,
m22-1aw6mS* Executrix and executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
a5-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.
je28-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. H. CHASE, HALSEY W. KNAPP, Executors.
ap26-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
jy26 1aw6mS* CORNELIUS H. CLARK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ap5-1aw6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
je7-1aw6mS EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-1aw6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873. CATHERINE GILMARTIN,
au2-1aw6mS* Administratrix.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID MAHOGANY EXTENSION dining-table, five feet wide, fourteen long, $50; also, grand piano, made by Nunns & Clark, $150, must be removed immediately; house to let to private, $2,200, in first-rate order; possession at once, No. 102 East 17th-st., first from Union-square.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN C. HALL and C. J. BLAUVELT, under the name of HALL & BLAUVELT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. J. BLAUVELT will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN C. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1873. C. J. BLAUVELT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN CENTRAL PARK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, a pair of GOLD CATARACT GLASSES. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 68 West 52d-st. JOHN MORRISON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIenced party a thorough business man with $10,000 capital as partner in a manufacturing business paying seventy to eighty per cent. Address L. S., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS.—WORTHY THE SPECIAL notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel line engravings, viz: "Cole's Voyage of Life," four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public; extraordinary terms and inducements; full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

South-Eastern Railway Co.

(CONSOLIDATED)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 Year 7 Per Cent., With Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 Per Cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the Consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for the months of May and June were $120,000 each, sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "that this will become one of the best paying lines leading out of St. Louis," congratulating the stockholders on the honorable and able management of the property," expressing the belief "that the security offered by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $21,000 per mile is good, and recommending them without hesitation as an investment to capitalists, both at home and abroad.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished upon application by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, No. 52 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873.

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,251, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS,

Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900. Price 95 and accrued interest.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN R. R. CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

The company offers for sale $100,000 of its second mortgage bonds (principal and interest payable in gold) at 87½ and accrued interest. Apply to
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY THE BRICK-layers' Co-operative Building Association on the West Side Bank, and certified by said bank for $2,000, dated July 31, payable to order of H. G. Schmidt & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check as payment thereof has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

HUDSON CO., NEW JERSEY,

20 YEARS'

7 Per Ct. Improvement Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY 1, AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000.

Sealed proposals for any part of the above will be received by the undersigned authorized agents until Aug. 5, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., bids to be made with accrued interest. The Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and the County Collector reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

They are authorised by virtue of an act of the Legislature approved April 4, 1873, entitled an act to provide for opening and maintaining an avenue in Hudson County. The county is authorised to borrow $2,000,000, issue bonds therefor, and pledge the credit of the county for payment of the principal and interest.

The county has a population of nearly 150,000, an assessed valuation of $100,000,000, and a market value of over $200,000,000. It includes the rapidly growing cities of Jersey City and Hoboken, and the whole western water-front of New-York Harbor.

The bonded and floating debt of the county is one million two hundred thousand dollars, ($1,200,000.)

We confidently recommend them as a very desirable security for insurance companies, savings banks, trust funds, and all classes of investors.

Ten per cent. will be required on allotment of bonds, forty per cent. the 1st of September, and the balance Oct. 1, or all may be paid in cash.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.

PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.

The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

(78) CITY 78 NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 78 due in 1903.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 due in three years.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 due in 1918.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 due in 1922.
For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS....................OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, next. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Aug. 2, and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1873.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house, on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 1st proximo.
By order WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 11 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND South-eastern Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1873.

THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE CITY of Peoria, Ill., due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN country or City, as chamber-maid and waitress, to assist with the washing in a private family or boarding-house; would do housework for a small family; good references. Apply at 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a neat, tidy young woman; has no objection to the country, if desired; thoroughly understands her work in every branch; very best recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ACTIVE girl as chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and waiting; country preferred; has excellent City references; leaves because of family going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN, AS chamber-maid and to do waiting or fine washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 214 West 54th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and waitress.—By two young people, who will give best recommendations; both thoroughly understand their work in all branches; will do the entire work of a family between them; in City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; is capable of doing all kinds of cooking and baking, and understands making desserts; no objection to going to the country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 130 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the candy-store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; will do the coarse washing; she is highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, industry; obliging, neat; understands meat, game, pastry, creams, jellies, ices, &c.; good baker; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 392 2d-av., paint-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY young woman who is a good plain cook and excellent family servant in every respect, or will go as chamber-maid and laundress if desired; will give best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, very respectable, and first-class laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of fine work; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, ACTIVE, willing young woman, to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning; does up linen in first-class style. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objections to the country in a first-class family; will be found a faithful and a competent nurse. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FROM GERMAN hospitals; fully qualified for all kinds of nursing; has long experience in hydropathic treatment; speaks English. Address Nurse, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife; no children; man is a good coachman and groom, also a good farmer, gardener, &c., and can take care of cattle, milk, handle young horses, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, also does all branches of house and dairy work; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHMAN and groom or groom; has reference as to honesty, capability and intelligence, and as to being a good coachman from last employer; understands keeping wagons in fine order; good groom. Call or address for two days No. 337 West 41st-st., in the rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AGED twenty-two years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do plain gardening, mow lawn, milk, &c.; good recommendations from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-seven years, who thoroughly understands driving, taking care of horses, and cow-milking, plain gardening, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE a place for his coachman, married; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest, and obliging. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—FIRST CLASS; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Inquire for or address James, No. 84 5th-av.

GARDENER, USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young man, aged twenty-four years, lately landed, who had good experience in the old country in milking, taking care of horses and cattle, driving, working in garden, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business; hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and vegetables; best of references given as to character and capability. Address A. B., Box No. 876 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN, COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, House-work, &c.—By a Swedish man and wife, aged twenty-six years; speaks good English; can take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good plain cook and chamber-maid, and can do all branches of house-work, care milk and butter, &c., or would keep house if services not required; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, aged twenty-six years; he can take care of horses, cattle, poultry, drive, milk, do gardening, &c.; has two years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, FRENCH, speaking English very well; has the best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York, ss.—STEWART BROWN and JAMES M. BROWN, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel Nicholson, deceased, plaintiffs, against ANN MARIA MULLIGAN, individually, and as administratrix of John Nicholson, deceased; Martha Mulligan, James Crosier Nicholson, Anna Maria Woods, (wife of William H. Woods,) individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Henry H. K. Nicholson, deceased; Henry Hamilton Nicholson, Anna Rosamond Nicholson, and Rosanna, (widow of said Henry H. K. Nicholson,) Emily Caroline Nicholson, Eliza Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert George Nicholson, deceased; William Moorehead, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and Joseph Stuart, as administrator of the said Robert George Nicholson, with the will annexed; Ellen Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Nicholson, (the younger,) deceased; James Torrens, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and James M. Brown as administrator of the said William Nicholson, deceased, with the will annexed; William Nicholson, John Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Helen Cordelia Nicholson, George Nicholson, Ann Eliza Nicholson, and Alice Emily Nicholson, Elizabeth Nicholson, the widow of John Nicholson, deceased; James Torrens, and the Rev. Edward Perry Brooke, as the executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ann Nicholson, deceased, defendants. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the County Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1873.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 61 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, on the 24th day of June, 1873.
JAMES P. LOWREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM F. BROWNE, plaintiff, against JOHN D. BROWN, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents with interest on one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-two cents from the 22d day of July, 1873, and with interest on one hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-five cents from the 23d day of September, 1869, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1873.
WM. A. ABBOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 71 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 31st day of July, 1873. W. A. ABBOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERS, PAVING, REGULATING AND GRADING, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 19 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until Tuesday, Aug 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following work:

Sewers in portions of Manhattan-st., 83d and 84th sts., 40th-st., 56th-st., 75th-st., Horatio-st., Dry Dock-st., 1st-av., 104th-st., Avenue A, Broadway, alteration of sewer in Thomas-st.

Drains in portions of 56th, 57th, 110th, and 124th sts. Regulating, &c., portions of Gansevoort-st., 55th-st., 68th-st., 69th-st., 80th-st., 82d-st., 101st-st., 106th-st., 108th-st., 126th-st., 153d-st., 61st-st., 57th-st., 51st-st., and Lexington-av.

Paving portions of 1st-av., 2d-av., 47th-st., 56th-st., 57th-st., 59th-st., 63d-st., 69th-st., 71st-st., 72d-st., 74th-st., and 77th-st.

By order of GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

For full information see the *City Record*.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until Sept. 1, 1873, for the delivery on the north wharf, at West Point, of the following quantities of coal of the best quality:

FOR SUPPLY OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

800 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Pittston.
700 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.

FOR SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) chestnut size, Lackawanna.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately.

The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to J. M. MARSHALL,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing, for school purposes, the premises Nos. 789 and 791 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two approved, responsible sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
Board of School Trustees Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.

Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:

640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each. Total	6,298.24 cubic feet.
483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total	6,810.56 cubic feet.
64 stones furnished in the rough	4,046.60 cubic feet.

The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.

For further particulars see *City Record*.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Specifications showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year may be seen on application to the Secretary at Castle Garden.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Emigration," Castle Garden, New-York.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all proposals if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.
E. D. WEBSTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND LIME-STONE East River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 7, 1873, at noon, for the delivery of 125 cubic yards of cut granite face stone, and 8,350 cubic yards of face stone and backing, either granite or limestone, all required during the present year for the Brooklyn anchorage East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the engineer's office. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE D., L. & W. R. R. COMPANY,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 1, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th inst. for the construction of a tunnel, and its approaches, through Bergen Hill. The specification and drawings can be seen at this office at any time after TUESDAY, the 5th inst.
JAMES ARCHBALD, Chief Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS & CO.

Have a Large Variety of

Bathing Suits,

Gauze Merino Underwear,

Jean and Linen Drawers,

Gauze Silk Underwear,

Grenadine Windsors,

All at Extremely Low Prices.

No. 637 Broadway.

$1 50—WORSTED REPS, UPHOLSTERING; Fine reps 6-4 for $1 50 to close for cash. No. 103 Chambers-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THIS CONgregation will worship in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

A COURSE OF HALF-HOUR LECTURES, for Summer evenings, on *Early Church History*, by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, author of "The History of Romanism," at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av. Second lecture on SUNDAY EVENING. Third in the course, the following SUNDAY, Aug. 10. Dr. DOWLING also preaches in the FORENOON. Admission free. All invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-av.—Service of Song on SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, followed by a short address to young men, by Rev. JAMES FLECK, of Armagh, Ireland. Young men's meetings on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M., in the parlor.

A GREAT SUBJECT.—THE SHEPHERD OF Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Second Temple, a Figure of the True Church of these Last Days.* Seats free.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.—The Society of Progressive Spiritualists will be addressed by LEANDER THOMPSON, Esq. Subject—*The Abolition of Poverty.* Conference, 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO HEAR Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

AT FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Division and Canal sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, MORNING and EVENING; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.; seats free; all are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAYS during the Summer, as usual, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—MEETING SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 3 and 7:30 P. M., in Germania Hall parlors, No. 200 3d-av., near 18th-st. Subjects—Scientific, moral and religious. Good speakers expected. The public respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., near 6th-av., Rev G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10:30 A. M.

ELDER H. PRATT, OF MASSACHUSETTS, WILL preach at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., and 7:30 in the EVENING.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. AND Park-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Lord's supper 3:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; the public welcome.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 7th-av.—Services every SABBATH in August. Rev. GEO. GRAHAM will preach SUNDAY, Aug. 3, MORNING and EVENING.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; preaching by Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. The usual services will be held in this Church during August.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING SUNDAY in the church corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. D. MURPHY, at 3 P. M.; at No. 373 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; and at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., will be open for divine service EVERY SABBATH MORNING during August. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Mr. BRIDGES, of Princeton.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PERRY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A select praying band of Young Men's Association, Forty-third-street Church, will conduct services at 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 7:30 P. M.
SAMUEL HOPPER, Chairman Committee.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
Next SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for evening sermon:
When God Helps Us.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH Baptist Church, West 16th-st., (near 8th-av.,) will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30; EVENING, 7:45. The Pastor will preach every SUNDAY during the Summer, MORNING and EVENING. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and worship with us.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, Grand-st., near 5th-st., Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10:30 o'clock, on *Methodistical Union.* EVENING, 7:45, theme—*Storm at Sea.* Seats free. Leffert's Park, Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL PREACH IN THE Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, Aug. 3, 10, and 17, in the MORNING, at 10:30, and EVENING at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. TUCKER, OF AUGUSTA, GA., WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. E. P. CRANE, OF PITTSBURG, PENN., will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 24th-st., on SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 10:30 A. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited; seats free; house cool. After SUNDAY, this Church will be closed for two SABBATHS.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 8th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, will preach MORNING, 10:30; EVENING, 7:45. Rev. S. A. DYKE, of Mr. Spurgeon's College, will preach during the month of August. All cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with Prophecy, relating to the Second Advent and a Future Life, by a Resurrection from the Dead.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. This Church will not be closed during the Summer.

THE UNION OF CHRISTIANS THROUGHout the World; the Coming Glory of the Church, will be the subject of discourse SUNDAY NIGHT, in the Fourth-street M. P. Church, corner of South 3d-st., Williamsburg, by Rev. Mr. WHITE, Pastor. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. People's Union social-meeting at 3:30 P. M. Seats free.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH, DR. BOOTH'S, will be open all Summer.—Dr. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, of Princeton, will preach SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Church is one block west of Broadway, on 10th-st.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. DEMAREST, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS EFFECTUALLY relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVEAGH. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Gen. ALEXANDER. Sold as tobacco, in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers throughout the States and Canada.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three types cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving.
Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wed'day, Aug. 20	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	

*Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Victoria....Sat., Aug. 2	Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20
Columbia....Wed., Aug. 6	California....Sat., Aug. 23
Castalia....Sat., Aug. 9	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27
Europa....Wed., Aug. 13	India....Sat., Aug. 30
Anglia....Sat., Aug. 16	Italia....Wed., Sept. 3

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON....Thursday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr....Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan....Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard....Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth....Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE....Surmont....Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE....Daure....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT....Rousseau....Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE....Lemarie....Saturday, Sept. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

Note.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Aug. 6
ALABAMA....[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Sept. 17

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, Grace....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, Grigs....Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas....Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan....Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner....Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania and the principal Norwegian ports.
The splendid new, powerful steam-ship
HACON ADELSTEEN, Capt. Müller,
will leave her dock, Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 5th August.

Price of passage....Currency. Currency.
To London, first cabin....$60 Steerage..$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin. 80 Steerage. 38

The new steam-ship SANCT OLAF will follow on the 19th August.
For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.
The splendid new, powerful steam-ship C. F. FUNCH, P. Knudsen, Commander, will leave her dock, Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 5th August, at noon. Price of Passage—First cabin, $75, currency; steerage, $30, gold. Steam-ship STEINMAN will follow.
For freight or passage apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug. 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir....Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about Aug. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. Bullay, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, July 30.
CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, on Saturday, Aug. 2.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)
For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)....Aug. 7
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)....Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.
For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

CABIN PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP GLAMORGAN, to Cardiff, on 2d inst., will be conveyed on board by tug steamer, leaving Barge office, Whitehall, near South Ferry, at 10:30 A. M. of that day. A few eligible berths by above steam-ship still disengaged. Apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.
Aug. 1, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity or cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.
The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.
Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.
NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE
Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
Fulton Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.
Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.
The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.
Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive in New-York at 5:30.
N. B.—During camp-meeting, which commences Aug. 5, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave every morning at 8 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND.—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison-street pier every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher-st. at 8:15; 23d-st., 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st....1:00 P. M.	Friday, 1st....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 2d....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d....8:00 A. M.
Monday, 4th....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 4th....10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 5th....6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th....7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th. 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 8th....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 7th....3:00 P. M.
	Friday, 8th....3:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st....8:30 A. M.	Friday, 1st....1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 2d....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 2d....2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 3d....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 3d....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 4th....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 5th....11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th....4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 6th. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 7th....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 7th....3:00 P. M.	

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 8 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. Mangam, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. Jacob B. Davis,
will commence her regular trips
On SUNDAY, May 25,
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.
The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. James Sherman,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22, via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland, for sale at the offices of the Fall River, Norwich, and Stonington lines.

NINETY-SECOND-STREET AND ASTORIA FERRY.
During the present partial obstruction of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, the boats above will run for the special accommodation of the funeral and pleasure travel every afternoon at intervals of ONLY TWELVE MINUTES.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.
One New Steam Tug 70 feet x 15½ feet x 6½ feet hold; engine 17x17, with water-tanks. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.
From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.
To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.
To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.
The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.
Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The advantages offered by this well-known college for women are acknowledged to be unsurpassed in this country or the world. A full corps of professors and teachers is employed, with ample apparatus, cabinets, and library. The courses of instruction are varied and comprehensive. The location is healthy, the grounds extensive and beautiful, and in the family arrangements, nothing is spared that can conduce to the health and comfort, the moral culture, and the social refinement of the students; $400 per annum covers the expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light, and washing. No extras except for private lessons in music, drawing or painting. Send for catalogues to W. L. DEAN, Register.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English: careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE (SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY) WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873. Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY, MERIDEN, N. H.
Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 25 Chambers-st.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLlege, founded and endowed by the State for the liberal education of the Industrial classes, will begin its next academic year Aug. 27.
For catalogue or information, address
President W. S. CLARK, Amherst, Mass.

NAZARETH HALL.—REUNION OF GRADUATES on the 25th of September next, in commemoration of the Eighty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of the school. All former pupils are requested to send their present addresses without delay to Rev. EUGENE LEIBERT, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications may be made personally or by letter, as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.
Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; full collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.
A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.
Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals,
Stamford, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN.
MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.
Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address
Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,
Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.
Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Associate Principals.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Number strictly limited. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. GARRETSON WILL REOPEN HER English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 58 West 47th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Circulars may be obtained on application at the above address.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher, the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class, and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; Up-town College, Broadway, corner of 33d-st.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; vacation pupils day and evening.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.
In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HAEMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

ARMY TENTS, WAGONS, CARTS, BLANKETS, shoes, mule harness, rubber covers, canvas water-proof horse covers, McClellan saddles. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel
will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct 1.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.
JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.
Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.
This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.
The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Schooley Mountain range, fifty miles from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; lake thirteen miles long, three miles wide; good boating, fishing, gunning, and splendid beach for bathing, and the Hopatcong iron springs on the premises; houses 1,300 feet above ocean level; no mosquitoes; the steam yacht Stella will connect with 7:15, 12, and 3:20 trains from foot of Barclay-st. WM. WAINWRIGHT, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
Jefferson, N. H., May 1, 1873.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Fairview, N. J., thirty minutes to Chambers or Twenty-third-street Ferry, twenty trains daily, for four adults; two large airy rooms, splendidly furnished; board first class; house on high ground; thirty acres; boating, croquet, &c. Apply to GEORGE GREELEY, Fairview, or 13 Greenwich-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS for six; gunning, fishing, sailing, ocean and smooth water bathing; four hours from New-York by Long Island Railroad; terms reasonable. Apply to NATHAN COOK, Bridgehampton, Suffolk County, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT FAR Rockaway; pleasant location; bathing; adults, $8; children, $4 per week. Address Mrs. THOMAS PEARSALL, Far Rockaway, Long Island.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with all modern improvements, in a small private family. Apply at No. 38 West 21st-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD; Summer prices; permanent and transient; families and gentlemen.

THE TURF.

Systematic Turf Investments,
In connection with the English Turf,
Conducted by Messrs. WRIGHT, ROBINSON & STEELE,
The oldest established Commission Agents
in Great Britian.
Chief offices, No. 79 Cheapside, London.
Branch offices: Newmarket, Epsom, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Boulevard des Capucins, Paris, and No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

The immense profits realized weekly by this method of investing have proved beyond question or doubt that a royal road to fortune does exist in a form of the English turf, wherein, by judicious speculation, immense sums may be won.

These lucrative investments are now realizing in England tremendous amounts; an investment of $240 (£50) realized $2,592 (£540) gross at the recent Liverpool meeting. Vide appended statement of Messrs. Robarts, Crouch & Vullamy:

Mansion House Chambers, London, July 15, 1873.
We have this day audited the books and accounts of Messrs. Wright, Robinson & Steele, and find that each holder of a £50 share at the recent race-meeting held at Liverpool has realized the amount of £486, after deducting commission of ten per cent.
Larger and smaller stakes realizing in due proportion.
(Signed,) ROBARTS, CROUCH & VULLAMY,
Public Accountants and Auditors.

Forward address for prospectus, containing detailed particulars of results, testimonials, and opinions of the Press, to No. 599 Broadway.

Among the numerous meetings at which, this season, these investments will be undertaken, we may specially recommend:
York—Last season a £50 stake realized £580.
Oxford—Last season a £25 stake realized £312.
Doncaster—Last season a £10 stake realized £92.
Newmarket—Last season a £100 stake realized £1,288.
Prospectus post free.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
All applications for prospectuses must be addressed to Messrs. WRIGHT, ROBINSON & STEELE'S Branch Office, No. 599 Broadway, New-York, but all remittances forwarded direct to the London offices. See full instructions in prospectus.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF THE
TWELFTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS
The special committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to examine excessive taxation in the Twelfth Ward, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Room No. 15, City Hall, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 2, 4 and 5, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., P. M., each day.
All persons interested are requested to be present, as above, without further notice. The next three days, at the same place, will be devoted to the examination of the books of the Twenty-second Ward.
GEORGE ROCH, ROBERT McCAFFERTY, S. V. R. COOPER, } Special Committee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 BROADWAY.—All teachers, school officers, parents, and pupils are mutually interested in our educational arrangements. Send for "MUTUAL PLAN" for reporting vacancies and requirements, and introducing suitable teachers throughout the country. Over 2,000 school officers have pronounced our arrangements the best ever devised, and worthy the attention of all well-qualified teachers. (Egotistical followers warmly puff their wonderfully "reliable" but departed "founders.") Address all letters "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," 737 Broadway, New-York.

"AM. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.
No. 14 *Bond-st., New-York.*

A COMPETENT AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHER desires a situation in a high school or academy; best of references furnished. Address Box No. 179 New-London, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
First MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 9.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, G. C. CHARLES.
UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF SUCCESS.
ONLY MATINEE IN NEW-YORK.
LAST MATINEE AT 2 P. M. | The celebrated IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. G. C. CHARLES, in his new sensation of the SKELETON HAND. | LAST NIGHT AT 8 P. M.
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, AND EFFECTS.
MONDAY, Aug. 4, FIRST TIME OF Mr. FRANK EVANS in drama, THREE YEARS IN A MAN-TRAP.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
THIRD GRAND EXCURSION
of the
FLOATING PALACE STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK,
SUNDAY, AUG. 3, 1873.
Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 9:40 A. M.,
Passing down the Bay through the Narrows, stopping at Sandy Hook to land passengers for LONG BRANCH.
Thence around the light-ship, out on the BROAD ATLANTIC,
Giving a magnificent view from the ocean of LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., &c.
Returning to Sandy Hook; thence to New-York, arriving at 7:30 P. M.
Restaurant open all day.
Music by Keating's Band.
TICKETS ONLY $1.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,
From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:30 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to
SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE
Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.
No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.
Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

NEW ROUTE FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE pleasantest excursion in the harbor, affording a view of the Lower Bay and fortifications. Steam-boat GOLDEN GATE leaves Barge-office dock, foot of Whitehall-st., for Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, and, weather permitting, to Bath, connecting there with cars for Coney Island, at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. Extra trips to Bay Ridge at 9:15 A. M. and 7:20 P. M.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.
A special meeting of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States will be held at their rooms, No. 35 Beaver-st., on Thursday, the 7th of August, at 3 P. M. PH. BONFORT, Secretary.
N. B.—It is important that every member should be present.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROSE-WOOD PIANO AND stool for $150, if applied for immediately, at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL D. CONOVER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE and GEORGE C. MACDOUGALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. SURBRUG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John R. Surbrug, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, (Room No. 10,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy19-law3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER JACKSON and JOHN H. STEINMETZ, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmetz, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk.
au2-law3wS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. H. CLARK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Sir: This is to give you notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the register in charge of the above-entitled matter, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., pursuant to an order of said register, for the purposes mentioned in the 27th section of Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 31st day of July, A. D. 1873.
SAMUEL P. WESTERVELT, Assignee,
No. 145 East 129th-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SCHRAMM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Schramm, of the City and County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, July 23, 1873.
JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Assignee,
Nos. 206 and 208 Franklin-st., New-York City.
jy26-law3wS*

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

RECKLESS ROCK-BLASTING AND UNPROTECTED RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

It may not be generally known, but there is a law in existence regulating the manner in which rock-blasting shall be carried on in this City. The enactment in question even defines the weight of the charge to be used and the weight that shall be placed on top of the rock about to be blasted, in order to prevent the fragments flying through adjacent windows, when there are such, or knocking the brains out of the casual passer-by when the casual passer-by has any brains to knock out. It is true, the law is virtually a dead letter, and its existence is known only to a few legal persons; but there have been arrests made in connection with it now and then. The writer remembers a case of the kind that came up for examination in the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, about a year and a half ago. The examination was frequently interrupted by loud explosions in the rear of the building, where a large bed of rock was being blasted out. One of the explosions broke several of the court-room windows. That trifling circumstance, however, in no way disturbed the equanimity of the court. None of the rock-blasters were arrested on that occasion, but a few days afterward complaint was made against Controller Green because he would not furnish money to have the windows repaired. The contractor, like a good many other contractors, was a politician, and, therefore, could, as far as the police courts were concerned, endanger the lives and windows of ordinary citizens with perfect impunity. The case alluded to as under examination never got farther than the police court. Indeed, it was disposed of that afternoon. A policeman had arrested three or four men for sending off a blast without even taking the precaution of placing on top of it before igniting the fuse, the 200 pounds weight of timber required by law. There was no question about the guilt of the parties, but the men were discharged with a reprimand. And it is just such dispositions made of similar cases that make the law a dead letter. Policemen know that it is useless to make arrests, and therefore let the contractors do as they please. This year the danger to life and property by rock-blasting is very much increased, from the fact that a large number of new buildings are being constructed in the rocky districts up-town, formerly occupied by shanties. Along Seventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street up, a good deal of blasting is being done. Indeed, on any part of the island above Fiftieth-street one constantly hears the dull, heavy sound of explosions. A stranger entering the City landward might easily imagine it was being bombarded from the bay. No condemnation can be too severe of the reckless way in which the blasting is carried on. On Wednesday last, the writer, while crossing Broadway at Forty-eighth-street, received the first intimation that he was in the vicinity of a mine about to explode by hearing a dull report, seeing a shower of rock splinters in the air, and the indiscriminate rush of a crowd of workmen into the roadway. A spirited pair of horses attached to a wagon passing at the time took fright and dashed away at a furious rate. The rock blasted was close to the sidewalk upon which a number of people were passing at the time. And although this was the fact, not the slightest precaution was taken to warn the passers-by. It is usual to post men with red flags for a block on either side, but even this precaution was neglected. A good deal of unnecessary danger, too, is occasioned by the ignorance of the workmen. The force of the blast just spoken of was such as to throw the timber placed on top of the rock eight or ten feet into the air. This is quite unnecessary. As much is accomplished by a blast that will simply loosen the rock, as by one that sends it flying round through the air in every direction. A notion seems to prevail that by putting in an extra heavy charge of powder portions of the rock below the depth of the bore will be torn out, and thus save much trouble in boring. It might be so if nitro glycerine were used, but with powder it is a mistake, and a mistake attended with a good deal of danger. Yesterday a TIMES reporter witnessed a rock blast at the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, and discovered one of the reasons why the men are so careless of the lives of people who may happen to be in the neighborhood. It is because of the reckless disregard of the safety of their own lives which they constantly display. After the fuse was lighted the workmen moved round carelessly in its close vicinity and one of them, after it had been ignited for fifteen or twenty seconds, deliberately stepped over it on his way across the lot. The blast was not a very heavy one, but the broken windows in the neighborhood attested that the charges used are not always so light. No precaution whatever was taken to warn the people in either Forty-ninth or Fiftieth streets. After the fuse was ignited, one of the men on Fifth-avenue took up a stick with a piece of red rag fastened to the end, but threw it down again before the blast went off. At Fifty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue the reporter witnessed another blast. A tremendous charge of powder was put in the bore, and after the fuse was ignited three violent explosions took place before the workmen could return. A little boy was killed at Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street a few days since, and that circumstance may have induced the men at Fifty-fifth-street to be temporarily more careful; for just before the explosion men with danger-flags were stationed at Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth streets and Seventh-avenue, but no precaution was taken to warn people in Fifty-fifth-street.

Between Seventh and Sixth avenues and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets is one mass of rocks. Blasting is carried on to a large extent, but the use of danger-flags is a thing not thought of. The people in the vicinity are only occupants of shanties. Many dangers attend the footsteps of the casual passenger in the districts alluded to, but the fullness of misery and danger is reserved for the unhappy persons who reside on the route of Vanderbilt's railroad from Forty-second-street to Harlem Bridge, or who have occasion to cross it at any of the streets the great Commodore is kind enough to leave open for their accommodation. The danger from rock-blasting, which is carried on all along the line at intervals above Fiftieth-street, sinks into insignificance before the perils to be encountered at the crossings. No nervous woman could cross with safety at any time within a couple of blocks above the depot. The regular trains are constantly passing up and down, and beside these any number of detached locomotives and dummy engines keep shunting about on the marge of lines. There are flagmen stationed promiscuously about, but when one attempts to cross, their shouts tend more to confuse than otherwise. The danger is no less at other crossings. The reporter stood at the Fifty-seventh-street crossing yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock while several trains went by. The flagman, provided with only a white flag sat on the rail with his back to the east conversing with a friend who bestrode a barrel placed across the watch-house door. The first train that passed came along at the rate of fully twenty miles an hour. When the train was within three or four blocks of the crossing the flagman rose, leisurely turned round, shook his flag several times in a listless sort of way, and then resumed his seat and his conversation. Four or five trains passed within twenty minutes, some faster and some more slowly than the first. After awhile a third friend joined the flagman's party. The flagman, sitting on the track with his back to the east, could not possibly see up Fifty-seventh-street, and if a wagon were to come along at a trot, it could hardly be warned in time to stop when he stood up to wave his flag. At several of the crossings teams were on the track in the act of passing over when the train was only a few blocks distant, approaching at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The flagmen at many of the crossings were surrounded by three or four men, apparently friends, come to pass away the time in pleasant converse. At the Sixty-eighth-street crossing the flagman called to a carter, who was approaching, to hurry and cross, when the train was but a few blocks distant, all the while waving his white flag. The carter whipped up his horses, and just got across in time. If the horses had become restive, and stopped for a moment on the track, they, with their driver, would assuredly have been run over. A person driving behind the cart, and seeing it cross, would very probably have attempted to follow, and with what result may easily be imagined. A case of the kind happened but a few days since at the Seventy-ninth-street crossing, which, but for the nerve and skill of the courageous lady who happened to be driving, would have resulted in a terrible accident. As for foot-passengers, no provision is made for their safety. They can cross at will, and calculate for themselves when there is sufficient time to make the passage. The passengers by the trains are not entirely free from danger. Rock-blasting is constantly going on close to the track, and the fuse is lighted without any reference to the proximity of the passing trains.

THE BLASTING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A notice published in your issue of the 31st ult. of the killing of a boy by the name of Palmer, by a premature blast in Fifty-ninth-street, was not sufficient, of itself, to demand more than a passing notice. The blast which resulted in his untimely death took place between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and Sixth and Seventh avenues, on a large hill. He was passing along Seventh-avenue in a wagon at the time, nearly a whole avenue block from the scene of operations, and while endeavoring to get out of the reach of a stone that he saw coming, another stone weighing fifteen pounds, and which was unobserved, descended on his head, killing him almost instantly. I desire to call your attention to the gross negligence and carelessness of the contractors, Manning & Co., which make it extremely hazardous to pass the neighborhood at any time during the day. The residents of the neighborhood can unanimously testify to the numberless rocks of great weight which are thrown in every direction and indiscriminately through the adjoining streets. It is notorious that numberless stones have, on numerous occasions, descended in the park, to the great danger of visitors and passers-by, and, unless proceedings are at once taken to make the contractors more careful in their blasting operations, it is not unlikely that you will be called upon to record additional accidents to life and limb. Young Palmer was a son of Capt. Palmer, formerly of the Metropolitan Police, and the community demands that he make strenuous efforts to establish the responsibility of the contractors for gross carelessness. H. C. H.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 1, 1873.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

A THOROUGHLY ENGLISH LINE—LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THEIR RESIDENCES.

The reason assigned for giving the Wednesday mail to the Williams & Guion line was that its owners were American. A careful investigation of the company's shareholders shows this statement to be inaccurate, and the "Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company, Limited," to be nearly the sole property of Englishmen. The list given below shows that they reside on the other side of the water. Indeed Stephen Barker Guion, the largest shareholder, has been a candidate recently for the Mayoralty of Liverpool. He was born in the United States, it is said, but has renounced his allegiance to this country, and is now of his own accord a British subject.

The company is essentially English. It was organized and incorporated under British acts of 1862 and 1867, (25th and 26th Vict., c. 89, section 26; and 30th and 31st Vict., c. 131, section 32.) Its nominal capital is designated on shareholders' certificates in pounds sterling, not in dollars, and the vessels are English-built, registered, underwritten, insured, and fly the English flag. The captains and officers are Englishmen bred and born, holding certificates under and from the English Board of Trade; the crew are ruled according to the English marine code, and sign English "shipping articles" in Liverpool and New-York at the British Consul's office whenever they join in the latter port. They are essentially English sailors, and most of them have families in Liverpool. There is not a more completely un-American line leaving this port. Still the plea of American ownership has had slight basis in the fact that one or two of the shareholders are "said to have been naturalized citizens of the United States within a few years."

The following list of the shareholders on the 3d of October, 1871, shows who and what they were, and how much stock each held:

Stephen Barker Guion, merchant, Ramford-street, Liverpool, owned 885 shares.
Charles Mark Palmer, ship-builder, Newcastle-on-Tyne, owned 40 shares.
John Jordan, engineer, Maghall, owned 40 shares.
Aaron Brown, ship-owner, Chapel-street, Liverpool, owned 50 shares.
Henry Nash, merchant, Water-street, Liverpool, owned 20 shares.
Robert Cunningham Hall, broker, Ramford-street, Liverpool, owned 30 shares.
Alexander Sturrock Petrie, merchant, Old Broad-street, London, owned 180 shares.
Gordon Ross, merchant, Harrington-street, Liverpool, owned 20 shares.
William Lawrence Lutherberry, ship-builder, Marsh-lane, Sutherland, owned 100 shares.
James Jermyn Mack, stevedore, Bootle, owned 110 shares.
Edward Durant, stevedore, Bootle, owned 60 shares.
George Ramsden, clerk, Egremont, Cheshire, owned 10 shares.
Samuel Cearns, ship-owner, Chapel-street, Liverpool, owned 50 shares.
John Durant, retired from business, Maghall, owned 40 shares.
William Winter Raffles, broker, Liverpool, owned 15 shares.
Jno. Robert Dewar, overlooker, New-York, owned 10 shares.
James Price, Captain of steamer, Nelson-street, Liverpool, owned 10 shares.
Executor of Robert Charles Cutting, Bootle, owned 20 shares.
Richard Dwerryhouse, clerk, Hale, near Liverpool, owned 10 shares.

Of these 1,700 shares it will be observed that only ten are owned by a person residing even in America. All the rest are in the hands of Englishmen and British subjects.

FAILURE OF MILLS' PARTNER.

Yesterday, Mr. John A. Betts, a real estate broker, of No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, and a resident of Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, filed a petition in the United States Courts, asking to be declared a bankrupt. Mr. Betts was partner of the late Ethelbert S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, in certain real estate speculations in Brooklyn, prominent among which are several houses in Clinton-street, near Sackett-street. The mode of business of Messrs. Betts and Mills was to sell lots to builders, and to make building advances, and a considerable amount of property was taken over by them for debt. The operations of Mr. Betts were until comparatively recently successful. The immediate cause of the failure is due to the defalcation and death of Mr. Mills. Accommodation paper bearing their mutual indorsement, and Mr. Mills' notes with Mr. Betts' indorsement, in all to the amount of $70,000, had become due, and, being unable to take them up, Mr. Betts filed the petition in bankruptcy above alluded to. It is said that he is indebted to the Brooklyn Trust Company, but the officers of that institution could not be found last evening to give any definite information. Messrs. Frederick A. Platt, Elias J. Beach, and Chas. J. Lowery are also creditors of the petitioner, holding his notes for large amounts. The announcement of the failure was the cause of considerable discussion on the streets in Brooklyn last evening, and the general impression appeared to be that the suspension of the Trust Company and the operations of its President would be more generally felt than had been expected. Mr. Betts' liabilities were reported on the street to be $400,000, but this figure was generally regarded as far above the actual amount, and it was asserted that $100,000 would cover the losses of his creditors, the accommodation notes already mentioned being the principal items.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

A large and interested audience assembled at Plimpton Buildings, last evening, on the occasion of a lecture by Prof. John Wise on "Aerial Navigation." As Prof. Wise and other gentlemen will shortly make the attempt to proceed to Europe by balloon, much interest was manifested in the lecture. Mr. Wise gave an interesting description of his early efforts as an aeronaut, explaining, as a fact in science, that all atmospheric bodies moved always in an eastward direction. The balloon with which they intended to proceed to Europe was only 100 feet in diameter, and though it was not possible, as was suggested, to girdle the earth in forty hours, he would not hesitate to say it could be done in forty days, or even in a third of that time. The projected trip to the old country may not perhaps be successful. They may not succeed in going more than 1,000 miles, but in that event they could regard the matter as a success, inasmuch as it would establish the feasibility of crossing the ocean by balloons, and thus tend to a more enlarged and more enlightened civilization. He was not sure they would cross the ocean successfully, but he was as sure as he was that the ocean steamers would carry passengers safely to Liverpool that the project was practicable if he only had the right sort of machinery to do it with. [Applause.] During the months of August and September there was a great probability of getting in advance of a cyclone, which would quickly transport them to their destination, and once accomplished, ballooning would gradually take the place of the slower and not more secure system of steam-ship travel. Prof. Wise concluded by saying that the object of the enterprise was the furtherance of the interests of science and the benefit of humanity generally.

A LITTLE GIRLS' FROLIC.

Julia Ann Hughes, twelve years old, of First-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and Sarah Duff, twelve years old, of No. 645 Twelfth-street, left home on Thursday evening, taking with them a market-basket, and also a little child named Annie McCann, four years old, residing at No. 645 Twelfth-street. Nothing was heard of the errant children until yesterday afternoon, when they were picked up by the police of the Ninth Precinct, and returned to their parents. It was soon ascertained that the youngsters had attended a moonlight picnic.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

In reference to the Brooklyn Trust Company's affairs, it transpired, yesterday, that on the day before the suspension of the institution, mortgages which had been negotiated for by Mr. Mills were perfected by his son, and $70,000 advanced on two valuable pieces of property. It is also said that among the company's assets set down in the receiver's list as loans "considered good," are advances on which the security is the stock of the company itself. The amount of money loaned on this "home" security is not considerable comparatively, but, as is argued by the creditors, goes on the wrong side of the account for the present. Should the company resume, their stock would, of course, be good security.

THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY.

A CAUCUS TO DEFEAT THE PASSAGE OF THE BUDGET.

Immediately after the meeting of the joint Board of Brooklyn Aldermen and Supervisors to discuss the budget for 1874, Supervisor Richards and Alderman Wylie set on foot a movement for a caucus of the Democratic members, hoping to organize a concerted movement to defeat the passage of the budget in the shape in which it had been fixed by the Board of Estimate, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, County Treasurer, and Supervisor at large. The originator, of the movement were not encouraged by the response, and accordingly a circular was prepared and Aldermen Clancy and McPherson and two supervisors were requested to sign it. The result was the gathering on the evening of the 26th inst. of seven of the joint board, who after hearing Supervisor Richards' explanation of the aim and object of the circular, concluded to adjourn until last evening, when Mayor Powell, Aldermen Clancy, Wylie, O'Reilly, McPherson, and Connolly and Supervisors Richards, Fletcher, and Connell met in the Common Council Chamber at the hall. Mr. Richards explained that their object was to discuss and reduce the budget, and at his request Mayor Powell took the chair. The Mayor suggested that the meeting should not consider any part of the budget before Statement No. 6, which calls for $952,500 for general purposes, including $600,000 for street lighting, the items in the previous statements not admitting of reduction. Alderman McPherson objected to the expenditure of $10,000 for Putnam and Washington avenue square improvements, and of $20,000 for constructing public baths, and also thought the amount for street lighting excessive. The Mayor replied that the first-named expenditure was called for by a special act, and in the case of street lighting a deficiency was met by the appropriation. Mr. Richards then delivered a speech of some length. He regretted the very unsatisfactory response to the call for the meeting, which was not deserving the name of caucus. He then attacked the charter and the Committee of One Hundred, and hoped his Democratic colleagues would repudiate the whole work of the joint board and cut down the budget $376,000. Mr. Richards now being "warmed up to the mark," as was remarked by a member, became exceedingly excited and demonstrative. He flourished a sheet of paper containing a list of names which he called a "pay-roll," and read therefrom the names of a few City employes, whom he terms sinecurists and ward politicians. During the reading, Mayor Powell interposed, saying he could no longer listen to the Supervisor's personalities, but would prefer entertaining any motion which the latter would offer quietly and respectfully. The Board of Estimate had the right to increase the budget, if necessary, under the law. Mr. Richards denied the existence of any such right. Alderman Clancy said that the Controller had handed him a statement showing the necessity for each item of increase, but Mr. Richards thought that a reduction should be made, if only to prevent the Republicans from getting "too much patronage," which would give them an advantage over the Democrats next Fall. He then attacked the Board of Health, and became so excited that Alderman Clancy moved an adjournment; but the other members, hoping to get the meeting to order, declined to adjourn, and Mr. Richards continued his harangue. Mayor Powell said, in a half-angry tone, that he would not and could not listen to this senseless talk any more, and when Alderman Clancy interposed a correction to some of the loose statements of Mr. Richards, the latter charged him with falsehood. Alderman Clancy and Mayor Powell immediately left their seats, and the meeting adjourned in confusion. The joint board will meet for final consideration of the budget on Monday next.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Wm. F. Toosey, aged twenty-three, of No. 412 West Thirty-third-street, was thrown from his truck at Forty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, yesterday, and had his left leg broken....Andrew Evans, aged sixty-three, was found yesterday in the hay-loft at No. 66 First-street, suffering from cholera morbus. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital....Rachel Goldman, aged two years, of No. 1,322 Third-avenue, fell out of a window of her parent's residence, No. 1,322 Third-avenue, and was severely injured....Patrick Connors, aged thirty-five, of No. 131 Leroy-street, was run over by a truck, at the corner of West and Charlton streets, and severely injured....Two bootblacks named Charles Gilroy and John Scully were committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $200 worth of property from John Cavanagh, of No. 370 Broome-street....William L. Knox, who said he resided at No. 9 Spring-street, and was a patent-medicine dealer, was arrested by Detective Farley yesterday for sending indecent answers to advertisements....Thomas McNamara, fourteen years old, and Thomas J. Holmes, sixteen years, had an altercation three days ago. While Holmes was returning from work yesterday evening McNamara assailed him in Mulberry-street, and stabbed him severely in the arm. McNamara was arrested, and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station.

CORONER'S CASES.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of the 'longshoreman, Michael Lunney, of No. 64 Charlton-street, who was stabbed and killed on Saturday night, July 19, by Peter McKenna, engineer of the steamer Merrimack, of the Rio line. The evidence showed that McKenna boarded with the Lunneys. On the night in question Lunney, his wife, and McKenna had been to market, and all returned home intoxicated. Lunney, who was jealous of McKenna, ordered McKenna to leave the house. The latter did so, but returned soon after and began breaking in the door, which Lunney had locked. Lunney came down-stairs, opened the door, and was stabbed by McKenna. The jury rendered a verdict against McKenna, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury....An inquest was also held in the case of Caroline Schueler, stabbed and almost instantly killed by her husband, Caspar Schueler, a plasterer. The evidence taken distinctly showed that both Schueler and his wife were inveterate drunkards, and that Schueler, coming home drunk on last Saturday evening, found that his supper was not prepared, and that his wife, who was also drunk, was playing with a child in the yard. He called to her, and she refusing to come, he ran into the yard and stabbed her with an auger. A verdict was rendered against Schuele, and he was committed to the Tombs.

THE POST-OFFICE WORKMEN.

The mechanics and laborers employed on the new Post-office held a meeting, last evening, in the hall attached to the Walton House, under Brookes' Assembly Rooms, Broome-street, M. J. Dady presiding. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the recovery of the back pay due to the men from the Government. The men, he said, had worked for two years at ten hours per day, when they should, under the law, have worked but eight hours, and they now receive the same wages for eight hours which was paid them for ten hours; consequently, pay for two hours per day was due to them for the two years, or pro rata for those who had been employed a less time. The law fixing a day's work at eight hours was, he said, passed in 1867 for all Government work. A committee of three was appointed to communicate with a claim agent in Washington, who had agreed to undertake their claim, and the men to whom the money was due under the claim then signed a roll, which the committee was authorized to send on to the claim agent in Washington, for presentation to the proper officers of the Government. The meeting, which was very orderly, then adjourned, subject to a call from the Chair.

ANOTHER DISAPPEARANCE.

Thomas J. Byrne, a citizen of Morrisania, doing business as a lawyer at No. 2 New-Chambers-street, New-York, and who has held official positions in Westchester County as Justice of Sessions, Coroner, Justice of the Peace, and lastly as one of the commissioners for laying out, opening, and constructing the Eastern Boulevard, after receiving a sum of money from Chauncey Smith, Esq., referee, in the settlement of some affairs connected with an estate, accompanied his son, a partner in his law business, to the City, on Monday last. On reaching New-York, the son asked his father for his share of the money due for legal services, but Mr. Byrne, Sr., under some pretext, succeeded in slipping out of sight, and has not since been seen, but when Mr. Byrne, Jr., reached the office the following morning he found that his father had been there and removed the office furniture, books, and law papers. Some detectives were said to be in Morrisania looking for him yesterday, but whether any charges had been preferred against Mr. Byrne or not could not be ascertained. It is stated that he had paid political strikers handsomely to obtain an appointment from Mayor Havemeyer as a police magistrate, either in the City as it now is, or in the lower part of Westchester County after it is annexed.

FULTON MARKET STALLS.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke yesterday made an application to Mr. Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of several of the holders of stalls around Fulton Market, for an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue against the Board of Health, restraining them from removing the stands. The complaint in the case sets out that the stands of the plaintiffs are not booths or stalls, but parts of the market, paying regular rent to the City. It also alleges the service of an order requiring them to remove or be removed. Though the application was ex parte Col. Prentice, counsel for the Board of Health, was present, and, on his assurance that nothing was to be done to-night, Judge Pratt took the papers under advisement, with the papers in the Washington Market case, Mr. Brooke pointing out the features distinguishing the two cases. The case is entitled in the name of Brennan, Martin, and Quinn.

SARATOGA RACES.

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING—THREE RACES—THE POOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—To-morrow is the fifth and last day of the first meeting, and the opening race will be a selling race for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, for which are entered Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Crow's Meat, by Censor, out of Intrigue, and D. J. Crouse's b. f. Persimmons, by Revolver, out of Skipper. The second race is the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, and the following five will start: A. Belmont's imp. b. c. by Breadalbane, out of Ellermire; D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Satire, by Revolver, out of Syren; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. by Kentucky out of Zaidee; M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by Australian, out of Aerolite, and J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard. The third race is a dash of three miles, for all ages, and there are four entries. These are: Rice & McCormack's ch. s. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral: C. Reed's b. g. King Henry, aged, by Lexington, out of Tokay, by Yorkshire; D. McDaniel's ch. s. Harry Bassett, 5 years, and ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years.

The pools sold at the following rates:

SELLING RACE.

Crow's Meat	$130	$135	Persimmons	$105	$110

SEQUEL STAKES.

Belmont	$220	$320	Littell	$110	$105
Satire	45	60	McDaniel	17	40
Warlike	15	40			

THREE MILES.

McDaniel	$100	$100	King Henry	$12	$10
Wanderer	50	55			

POOL-SELLING IN THIS CITY.

The following were the pools sold last evening for the races to-day at Saratoga:

THE SEQUEL STAKES.

Belmont	$25	$25	$120	$130
McDaniels	7	..	..	..
Littell	..	8	55	60
Weldon	..	10	..	..
Crouse	10	18	35	35
Field	14	61	50	53

THE $1,000 PURSE.

Wanderer	$105	$130	$135	$33
McDaniels	105	160	175	50
King Henry	15	14	16	5

SELLING STAKES.

Crow's Meat	$35
Persimmons	41

THE BALLOON VOYAGE.

The *Daily Graphic* publishes the following notice:

"The managers of the *Daily Graphic* would respectfully call the attention of navigators and all having command of vessels which may leave American ports during the coming month, to the fact that it is intended that the transatlantic balloon expedition of Prof. Wise and Mr. W. H. Donaldson shall leave the City of New-York, for Europe, on some day late in August or early in September, which will hereafter be definitely announced. The balloon will carry two life-boats, and every part of the apparatus that is capable of being detached will be legibly inscribed with the words, '*The Daily Graphic*.' Mariners are requested, in case any articles so marked are picked up by them, to ascertain the locality where found, that all necessary particulars may be published.

During the progress of the balloon, the aeronauts will occasionally throw over in the night time torpedoes, which will explode on striking the water, for the purpose of marking the direction they are traversing. Note of these should also be made. In case the balloon gives out before it reaches land, the passengers will have recourse to the boats, in which emergency, it is hoped, they may be seen and rescued by any vessel passing near."

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The strike of the coopers of the firm of Havemeyer & Elder, in Williamsburg, numbering 237, continues. The men have been on strike nearly six weeks, and arrangements are now being made for a mass meeting of the journeymen coopers in reference to this matter, which is to be held at Apollo Hall, in Fifth-street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday next. The strike originated from the employment of non-society men by the firm.

The packing-box makers employed in a manufactory in Worth-street, about fifteen in number, were on strike during the past week, on account of an attempted reduction of wages by the firm of about twenty-five per cent. The firm tried to get along with a number of "scabs," but only partially succeeded, and most of the men had to be taken back at the old prices.

The German journeymen cabinet-makers are making arrangements for a mass-meeting, to discuss the results of the convention of furniture manufacturing employes recently held at Cincinnati, where measures were initiated to form a national union.

At a meeting of the Working Men's Union, last night, no quorum was present, and an adjournment until the next regular meeting-night took place.

FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Fire Marshal Sheldon made an examination into the charge of arson against Rudolph Andre, a barber, of No. 2,349 Third-avenue, and his brother, Fritz Andre, reported yesterday in THE TIMES. It appeared that both men lived in the store, which was found to be on fire about 1 o'clock on last Wednesday morning. On examination several cans of kerosene oil were found among a quantity of straw which had been piled up in the corner of the shop. The damage done by the fire was only $100, while Andre had an insurance of $2,500 on stock and clothing. Assistant Fire Marshal Hill began an informal investigation into the fire at the Appraisers' Building, Greenwich-street, on Wednesday night last. He found that the fire broke out on the fourth, instead of the sixth floor, as generally supposed, and on the fourth floor he discovered the dial of a tell-tale clock, which had not been pegged by the watchman on duty from 7 to 9 o'clock. The formal investigation will take place to-day.

A BANKER'S HOUSE ROBBED.

The residence of Mr. Horace Manuel, No. 320 West Fifty-sixth-street, was entered by a gang of adroit burglars yesterday and robbed of money, jewelry, and wearing apparel valued at nearly $2,000. Mr. Manuel is a banker, doing business at No. 31 Wall-street. His family is at present out of town, and his residence is during the day in charge of the servants, and Mr. Manuel sleeps there during the night. Yesterday morning while the servants were engaged in the lower part of the house the burglars gained the roof from a vacant house adjoining, and entered the house through the scuttle. They completely ransacked the bed-rooms on the second floor, breaking open closets, bureau drawers, &c. without alarming the servants in the house. After securing the plunder they went out the same way they got in. The police have no clue to the burglars or the property.

THE ALDEN SUIT.

Judge Pratt has rendered decision in the suit in which Mr. Stephen H. Alden sought for an injunction against the Mercantile Loan and Trust Company and Mrs. Georgiana B. Alden (who obtained a divorce from him) to restrain Mrs. Alden from getting possession of $50,000 in bonds, placed in the keeping of the Trust Company. The suit was brought on the ground that plaintiff was forced by trick and duress, in advance of the decree for divorce and alimony granted by the Court in Connecticut, to surrender the bonds. The decision is as follows:

"The answer and agreement under which the bonds were delivered, considered in connection with the other circumstances, clearly and fully controvert all the equities in the complaint. The fact that plaintiff, with full knowledge that the suit in Connecticut was being prosecuted to final judgment, permitted sufficient time to elapse after the alleged duress to enable defendant to appropriate the bonds under a decree duly entered in that suit, strongly corroborates the answer and affidavit of the defendant. The motion for an injunction must be denied, with $10 costs to each of the defendants."

BABY-FARMING CASE.

Mrs. Smith, the woman charged with having neglected a child placed in her care, was brought before Recorder Parcells, in Astoria, Long Island, yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, several of whom testified that the woman had frequently left the child alone locked up in a dark room without food for two days. On such occasions the neighbors had several times thrown some bread to the child through a window which opened on the stairway, and but for this the child must certainly have died. The mother of the child testified that she had paid $18 for its support for two months; that she had been away in Connecticut, and did not know that it had been badly treated. Dr. Tennler, who had attended the child, testified that he discovered it in a dark room, among rags and filth, and so weak and emaciated from hunger that it could not have lived many hours longer had it not been rescued. The Recorder said that the case was a most barbarous and revolting one, and Mrs. Smith was locked up to await further examination.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Two of the City deposit banks—The German American and the Merchants' National Bank—have notified Controller Green that they have paid into the Treasury the amount of interest accrued on the daily balances of the City and County moneys, for the month of July, viz.: From German American Bank, $1,304 10; from Merchant's National Bank, $6,256 95.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Bjoerson, the Norwegian poet and novel-writer, intends to settle in this country, and is soon expected here.

A fire occurred at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the clothing-store of H. Brown, on the first floor of No. 314 Grand-street, resulting in $500 damage to building and contents.

Is was rumored in the City Hall yesterday that the Board of Apportionment, being appointed under the new charter, has no power to authorize the issue of County bonds. The rumor, however, could not be traced to an authentic source.

The representatives of the lodges of the German Order of the Harugari, in this City, met at Eldridge-street Garden last night, and thence proceeded on a journey to Rochester, to attend the annual convention of the order, which takes place in the early part of next week.

Mr. Albert Van Wagner, who has represented with great tact and energy the interests of a number of the American creditors of Bowles Brothers & Co., leaves to-day for Europe. He is charged with the duty of investigating at the seats of their chief European agencies the affairs of the suspended banking firm.

The Board of Police yesterday transferred Sergt. Suttle, Third Precinct, to Twenty-seventh; Sergt. Weith, Second, to Twenty-seventh Precinct; Sergt. Maloney, Twenty-seventh, to Second; Sergt. Fanning, Twenty-seventh, to Third; Sergt. Thatcher, Twenty-sixth, to Second, and Sergt. Devoe, Twenty-fifth, to Twenty-sixth Precinct.

A meeting of German residents of the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards was held at No. 130 Prince-street last night, when measures were discussed to insure the introduction of the German language as a branch of instruction in the public school of the district. A temporary organization was effected, and a committee formed to take further action in the matter.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $24,476 97; house, ferry, and market cellar rents, and market rents and fees, $6,841 25; street openings and improvements and interest, $6,578 45; board, interments, sales, and fines, $9,386 38; licenses and fines, $96 50; permits to connect with sewers and sales of sewer-pipes, $630; total, $48,011 55.

BROOKLYN.

During July taxes to the amount of $528,909 were received by the Tax Collector.

Emancipation Day was celebrated, yesterday, by a picnic at Myrtle-avenue Park, which was attended by a large number of colored citizens.

Controller Shroeder returned from Shelter Island yesterday, and it was generally reported that the vacancies in the Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners would be filled to-day.

It is said that application will be made to-day for the removal of Kate Stoddard from Raymond-street Jail to some other place of confinement; and it is understood that her counsel intend applying for the appointment of a commission of lunacy to investigate her sanity.

Wm. McCarty was sentenced, yesterday, to ten days' imprisonment for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. On the way from Justice Walsh's Court to the prisoner's van he broke away from his keepers and ran up Joralemon-street. After a chase of several blocks he was stopped by the driver of the van, who threatened to shoot him unless he surrendered.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Sarah Layman, the woman charged with having cut her husband's throat, in Astoria, on the 1st of July last, was yesterday acquitted by Recorder Parcells.

Officer Smith, of Flushing, on Thursday arrested a young Irishman for whom the Queens County authorities have been searching for some time past. The charge against him is that he is one of the murderers of Graham, the Little Neck shoemaker, who, it will be remembered, was found dead in his shop on the 7th of February last. The prisoner has made some admissions, but the officers are not, at present, disposed to disclose their character. His name is also kept secret, and no one is allowed to see him. He will have an examination as soon as District Attorney Downing returns.

John Wild, the colored man arrested on Thursday last, in New-York, on suspicion of being one of the persons who assaulted and robbed Wm. Dennis, of Jamaica South, while on his way home from market, on the morning of the 4th of July, was arraigned before Justice Snedeker, at Jamaica, yesterday. The prisoner confessed that he was on the wagon with Dennis, but alleged that his companion, who is now in Queens County Jail, at Hempstead, struck Dennis, and that he (Wild) was not aware that he intended to assault or rob Dennis until the deed was done. Being without money, however, he was induced to accept $11, and went to Philadelphia. Wild was fully committed for trial.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. George R. Teasdell, one of the most prominent citizens of Morrisania, who has held various positions of honor and trust in the town, died in Saratoga, on Thursday, after a brief illness. His remains were brought home the same evening. At the time of his death he was Treasurer of the Commission appointed to widen Third-avenue extension in Morrisania.

Bernard Zabinskis, who was arrested about a fortnight ago, on a charge of having set fire to the premises occupied by his father as a shoe-store, on Fordham-avenue, Morrisania, but subsequently discharged, on the ground that the evidence adduced against him was not sufficient to warrant his detention, was rearrested yesterday on a new complaint, and held for examination by Justice Blythe.

STATEN ISLAND.

The work upon the earth-works of Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins, at Clifton, has almost come to a stand-still, in consequence of the lack of dirt for filling-in. Yesterday Superintendent Cocroft, who has charge of the work, was obliged to dispense with the services of twenty-five or thirty horses and carts, and about fifty laborers, for lack of proper material. The Government officials have been for some time negotiating for the purchase of the lands of Mr. Appleton, adjoining the Government works, and, if the bargain is consummated, an ample supply of the desired material can be obtained from the hills in the vicinity.

NEW-JERSEY.

A little son of James Gardner was drowned in the Passaic River at Newark, yesterday.

Michael Gavel was run over by a Midland Railroad train at West End and fatally injured.

A house belonging to a Mr. Hoffman, in Guttenburg, was damaged $200 by fire yesterday.

James Higgins, a boy, was run over yesterday on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, by a truck, and sustained a fracture of one of the thigh bones.

Joseph Bologna, a barber in Jersey City, had his wife arrested yesterday on a charge of having deserted him and eloped with a man named Chavielta.

A two-story frame building located on Bloomfield-avenue, Montclair, and belonging to Mr. Valentine Fisher, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. The loss is $3,500.

A young man named George Ginglen, while bathing in the canal at New-Brunswick, yesterday, ventured beyond his depth and was drowned. His body has been recovered.

Peter Burns, a "canaller," while asleep on his boat, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on Thursday evening, fell into the water and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Thomas Riley, of Newark, assaulted his mother and a younger brother yesterday with the avowed intention of killing them. He was secured and taken to the station-house.

The Hudson County Boulevard Commissioners were to have met yesterday to adopt finally a line for the projected improvement. A quorum not being present, they adjourned to Friday next.

Mrs. Willisia Coughlin yesterday went before Justice White, of Hoboken, and gave bail to appear for examination on the charge of conspiracy preferred against her, with others, by Isaac Cuspell.

A number of men were at work upon a bridge near Easton yesterday, when the structure caved in. Three of the laborers were injured, and one of them, it is thought, fatally. Their names were not ascertained.

Justice White yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Justice Volhardt, of Hoboken, on a charge of having demanded extortionate fees from one John Egan, at whose instance he had issued a warrant.

A little boy named Wurtzel, five years of age, yesterday, fell from the third-story window of a house in Elizabeth, where his parents were visiting, to the pavement, a distance of thirty feet, but was not seriously injured.

A son of J. L. Adams, a Bloomfield manufacturer, was beaten, on Wednesday, by some unknown men so badly that at first it was feared he would die. He is now recovering, however. His assailants are supposed to have been recently discharged workmen.

Henry Pillur, foreman for a railroad contractor, and sixty years of age, while, as is supposed, under the influence of liquor, fell upon the Central Railroad track in Elizabeth, yesterday, and lay there for some time. A wrecking-train which came along passed over him, killing him instantly.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City has fixed the total of the tax levy for the ensuing fiscal year at $1,376,480, to be proportioned as follows: For the Board of Aldermen, $38,550; for Police Commissioners, $270,500; for Board of Education, $265,000; Board of Works, $317,800; Fire Commissioners, $149,430; Board of Finance, $316,000. This does not include the State and county tax, amounting to about $500,000.

John Bosom, residing in Boston-street, Newark, returned home from work on Thursday evening and found his wife in liquor and his supper not prepared. Becoming enraged, he struck her on the head with a tumbler, inflicting an ugly wound. He subsequently stabbed her in the breast with a sword; but the latter wound is a slight one. Officer Cusick undertook to arrest the man, but was intimidated by the sword, and allowed him to escape.

While his wife was purchasing some postage-stamps at the Jersey City Post-office, yesterday, Peter Murphy darted into the room, and seizing her pocket-book, ran away. He was secured and locked up. Mrs. Murphy said that her husband had arranged an elopement with a young girl living in the neighborhood, and helped himself to as much of her money as he could get. In view of the circumstances Justice Seymour demanded heavy bail. Murphy could not furnish it, and went to jail.

A COLORADO VOLCANO.

Astounding reports of all kinds come from Colorado. One of the latest is furnished by a correspondent of the Central City *Register*, who claims to have learned of a real active volcano. Thus he writes: "A startling piece of news has just come to hand; no less than a minute description, by more than one credible witness, of a volcano bursting forth a few miles north of us. We were inclined at first to doubt the statement, but it comes so straight, and the story is so well told, that it seems there must be something in it. The facts are that last Thursday Mr. Burke, a reliable man of this place, was out prospecting near the head of the North Boulder. (Your correspondent having been over that country is prepared to testify that in ages past volcanic eruptions must have been common.) Our prospector saw smoke at a distance, which he at first attributed to a fire in the woods. But second thought convinced him that that was not possible, as its locality was far above timber line. So, with the usual zeal of a prospector for something new, he clamored up and down and over several ridges of the main range, until arriving at the place, he found himself on the edge of a veritable crater. The place had evidently once been the scene of great and long-continued volcanic action, for there was plainly to be traced the rim of a prehistoric crater about one mile in diameter. Within the ancient bowl and near one edge, the young volcano had commenced operations. It did not emit violently while he was there, but contented itself with an occasional spasm, the rest of the time smoking as placidly as an old tobacconist. But the best proofs of his story are bits of lava, evidently of recent origin, and several lumps of scoria. These are now being handed about among the boys, and are regarded with as much curiosity and interest as is ever manifested in the last rich 'strike.' A large party will start from here in a few days, determined to authenticate or disprove the matter. Several men have already been there, and all return with lava trophies."

ANOTHER DUEL OFF.

The Richmond (Va.) *State Journal* says that a paragraph appeared several days ago in the Richmond correspondence of the Norfolk *Journal* in reference to the consolidation of the Petersburg *Index* and *Appeal*, and the possibility of the starting of another paper to take the place of the *Index*, and that the proprietors of the consolidated papers, deeming a reflection on them to be conveyed to the public in said paragraph, to the extent (as they imagined) of implying railroad influence or money in the conduct of their paper, denounced in Friday's issue the author, his motives, and the inference sought to be drawn (as they thought) by him. The denunciatory editorial caused the presence in Petersburg on Friday of the *Journal* correspondent and a friend. After the passage of several notes between the parties, the matter was amicably explained and adjusted between them, the correspondent disclaiming an offensive meaning to his paragraph, and the editors regretting the happening of anything to hurt his feelings in the matter.

"SENATOR MORTON'S PAPER."

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* declines longer to be called anything but what it really is. It says: "It is the custom of many Democratic papers to refer to the *Journal* as 'the home organ of Senator Morton,' and to comment on editorial articles in this paper as if they necessarily represented the views or reflected the sentiments of that gentleman. This is generally done with a view to annoying or politically embarrassing Senator Morton, whose distinguished position subjects him to every sort of misrepresentation and attack from the opposition Press. Wherefore the *Journal* feels moved to say that, while it entertains a profound respect for the views of Senator Morton on all subjects, and is always proud to find itself agreeing with him, yet it does not claim to be his 'personal organ,' nor admit the propriety of holding him responsible for its utterances, which in many cases he would, perhaps, be very unwilling to father. If certain Democratic papers will bear this in mind, it may save them a good deal of unnecessary writing."

INDORSED BY A DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE.

The citizens of New-Mexico are to elect a delegate to Congress in September, and Mr. José M. Gallegos, who was the Democratic incumbent in the last Congress, is out with a card asking a renomination at the hands of his constituents, but at the same time approving of Gen. Grant's Administration, and insisting on going before the people upon this platform. He says: "My observation of the course of the distinguished soldier and honored civilian, Gen. Grant, in his character as Chief Magistrate of the nation, has convinced me that his policy has been favorable to the welfare of the country, and that his tendency is to restore the States of the Union to a condition of peace and prosperity that will be firm and enduring. Therefore, while adhering to the general political principles on which I was elected to the present Congress, I desire to be regarded, and to appear before the people of New-Mexico, as a friend of the Administration of Gen. Grant, to which I offer my most cordial sympathy, trusting that, under the guidance of supreme wisdom, it may promote the welfare, the honor, and greatness of our beloved country."

LATEST MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Cattle dull; receipts, 2,200 head; a few Stockers selling at $3 25@$3 50; fair to extra shipping Steers, $5 20@$6, closing with many unsold; shipments, 1,800 head. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head, with between 16,000 head and 18,000 head left over from yesterday; market dull; nearly nominal for heavy lots at $4 15@$4 45; Yorkers in light supply; prices steady at $4 50@$4 50 shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 729 head; sales of choice at $4 25@$5.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Sugar—No. 12, Dutch Standard, 10¾@11 reals ℔ arrobe. Exchange nominal; on London, 62½@64 premium. Spanish Gold, 48@49 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. G. Hawkins, Miss Minnie McGloin, Thomas Dinneman and wife, H. W. Hildebrand and wife, James Walker, wife, and infant, Miss E. C. Bealer, Miss Ellen Honlihan, Miss Smith, J. F. Wheaton, H. A. Stults, John Kerrigan, J. McMahon, E. E. Rogers, J. S. Bailey, M. C. Sherman, A. G. Wilson, T. B. Marshall, Mrs. Kreuter and infant, Mrs. Blankenship and 2 children, and 6 in steerage.

In steam-ship Castalia, from Glasgow.—Rev. L. F. Louis, Miss Grace Darling, A. B. Carlton, Charles E. Ward and lady, Wm. Moran, Charles F. Wells, W. E. Russell, Alex. McDonald, W. B. Burlinghame, A. B. Douglass, James Mereless, Campbell Forrest.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:57 | Sun sets....7:15 | Moon sets.11:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:14 | Gov. Island.2:03 | Hell Gate...3:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Columbia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Yo Semite, Marks, Packasmayo, Peru, J. S. Spinney; Washington, Chase, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Cecilia, (Ital.,) Ontio, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Ocean, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Bremen, E. Unkart; George M. Jones, (Br.,) Robbins, Bristol, Eng., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Olimpo, (Aus.,) Bemadu, Penarth Roads, Slocovich & Co.; Giocernoo, (Ital.,) Benefasin, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Bridgetown (Barbados,) Dwight & Platt; Isabel, (Span.,) Astain, Barcelona, A. P. Agresta; Charles Gunn, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Stettin, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Medea, (Aust.,) Paconich, Cardiff, A. P. Agresta; Gertrude, Dailey, Portland, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Clarabella, Tracey, Aricana, Miller & Houghton; Luis L. Squires, Baker, Trieste, Squire, Thomlin & Co.; Meolans, (Ger.,) Berg, Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.; Emma Heather, Hudson, Sagua la Grande, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Maurice, Bartlett, Cadiz, R. P. Buck & Co.; Alpha, (Br.,) Provose, Bristol, G. F. Bulley; Robert Mowe, Abbott, Bridgetown, (Barbados,) H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. H. G. McFarland, McFarland, Cow Bay, C. B., S. C. Loud & Co.; E. J. Palmer, Stevens, Campeachy, Laguayra and Fronters, Moller & Thebaud; C. S. Bushnell, Mayo, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; George Walker, Cole, Gibraltar, Miller & Houghton; H. C. Shepherd, French, Jacksonville, Overton & Hawkins; Jos. Rudd, Anderson, Charleston, Squire, Thomlin & Co.; James M. Riley, Boynton, Havre, Brett, Son & Co.; Washington Berry, Indianola, Texas, Tupper & Beattie.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, from New-Orleans 28th in 5 ds. 18 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman; 29th, lat. 29 02, lon. 79 36, exchanged signals with a herm. brig showing red letters J. W. on white ground.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen July 19 and Southampton 20d, with mdse. and 812 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship E. S. Ferry, Salyer, Newberne, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship New-York, (Ger.,) Kluglst, Bremen July 16, and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and 233 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 20, lat 44 57 N., lon. 44 20 W., passed bark Leocadia, (Ger.,) 27th, lat 46 38 N., lon. 47 10 W., passed bark Johann Keppler, from Bremen for New-York; 29th, lat 42 51, lon. 58 21, passed a National steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah July 29, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow 19th, via Moville, with mdse. and 232 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark Leonida, (Ital.,) Risso, Swansea 48 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Danmer, (Norw.,) Ingvoldsen, Havre 38 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Palo Alto, Tenney, Guantanamo July 18, with sugar and tobacco to Banks Bros—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Vorwaerts, (N. G.,) Sepubbe, Rotterdam, 57 ds., in ballast, to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark L. G. Bigelow, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Sligo, 49 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Anna, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McNutt, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Edgea, (Norw.,) Nilsen, Barrow 60 ds., with railway iron to H. Sweetland & Co.—vessel to Tunnis & Bockman.

Schr. Jennie F. Willey, (of Boston,) Willey, Fernandina, 8 ds., with yellow pine to F. D. Whiting & Co., vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.
Schr. A. Predmore, Corson, from Virginia.
Schr. Jas. Boyles, Arnold, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr. C. L. Woodenvort, Kelly, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. James Ponder, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Sivvis, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr. Evergreen, Tunnex, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr. Vox, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ellen Baxter, Loupheon, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. H. T. Graham, Janvert, Providence.
Schr. S. M. Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. Isabella, Thompson, Hewes, Providence.
Schr. White Foam, Millerith, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. John Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. White Wing, Crandell, Providence.
Schr. Hunter, Crone, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. John Lozier, Treffenther, Taunton.
Schr. A. H. Belder, Billard, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Capes, Hawkins, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Muskee, Baker, Newport.
Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Plymouth.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Sch. John Brooks, Fox, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Franklin Pierce, Floudon, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Gunna Huntley, Portcaldonia 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Ellwood Doran, Swaine, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Copy, Mills, Sag Harbor, for Albany.
Schr. Golden Rule, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Rodgers, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Escort, Smith, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chase, Peck, Fall River.
Schr. William Bunent, Wiggins, Greenport.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. Fashion, Carburry, New-Haven.
Schr. Cornelia, Beckwith, Nova Scotia, with fish to George Moon.
Schr. Peore, Gookin, Saco, with lumber for Waydell & Co.
Schr. Nightingale, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Greenport.
Schr. S. M. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Florida, Gilmore, Rockport, Me.
Schr. M. P. King, Jervest, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. C. P. Deen, Baker, Hyannis.
Schr. Baltimore, Fond, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. A. C. Harris, Moss, Brook Haven.
Schr. Messenger, Deen, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. Roanoke, Childs, Taunton.
Schr. R. L. Dean, McComber, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. D. L. Sturgess, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Henry Rumsen, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Longstuck, Hawkins, Bristol.
Schr. George P. Kane, Allen, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. Surprise, Leoman, Fall River.
Schr. N. Daniels, Smith, Taunton.
Schr. Onward, Wheeler, Taunton.
Schr. Ben English, Evans, Providence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—Arr. steamer Arigos, from Philadelphia; brigs Aristos, from Surinam; Nancy Ross, from Ponce, and Saxon, from Cienfuegos.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 1.—Cld. schr. Enchantress, for New-York; bark Fairy Belle, for Montevideo, for orders.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 31.—Arr. brigs Mary E. Pennell, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Mamanilla, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; schrs. Joseph Fish, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., for Boston; Albus and Rival, New-York, for do.; Chas. E. Scammell, (Br.,) Cardenas 10 ds., for Boston, (all well;) Sarah Lambert, Philadelphia, for do.; Thames, Chilmark, for do.; C. Matthews and George and Albert, Port Johnson, for Salem; S. Rockhill, Elizabethport, for Salem; E. M. Branscom, Perth Johnson, for Portsmouth; Balloon, Port Johnson, for Winterport; Lorne, (Br.,) New-Bedford, for St. John; Pavillion, Calais, for Providence; Carroll, Machias, for Newport; fishing schooner Lucy Clark, of North Weymouth, with sixty barrels of mackerel.

Sld. schrs. Carroll and S. W. Smith.

Wind variable; light; clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Easby, from Cardiff July 3, which arr. 29th ult., and bark Brignetti, (Ital.,) from London June 7, are both consigned to S. L. Merchant & Co., not as before reported.

The schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, from Portland, Conn., reports that the schr. Vapor, from Georgetown, D. C., for Allen's Point, is anchored at Riker's Island. She also reports that the captain and crew of the Vapor are all sick.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 1.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Leipsig, Capt. Jaeger, from Baltimore, July 21, for Bremen, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The National line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Bragg, from New-York July 19, arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 1.—The Inman line steamer City of Montreal, Capt. Morehouse, from New-York July 20, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

MOVILLE, Aug. 1.—The Allan line steam-ship Manitoban, Capt. Scott, from Montreal July 21, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

JUST RECEIVED,
LARGE FANS.
STYLES FOR EVENING, TRAVELING, AND FOR WATERING-PLACES, WITH CHATELAINES TO MATCH.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
SILVER-WARE,
IN CASES, FOR WEDDING PRESENTATION.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS, KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT; PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR; CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.
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GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK BRANCH HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH-AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.